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OFFICIAL ON GATT, SANCTIONS AGAINST EEC, UK

PY300217 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Felix Pena, Foreign Ministry under secretary for international economic relations, has returned from Geneva, where he attended the GATT meeting held last week as a member of the Argentine delegation. Asked whether the EEC has halted its economic aggression against our country, Pena said that the issue was not raised during the GATT meeting because the agenda included truly basic matters. Concerning the North-South dialogue, he said the Argentine position would be announced in due time by Foreign Trade Secretary Alberto Fraguio and other Argentine representatives.

He also said he was unaware of the rumor that Argentina would lift the economic sanctions imposed on Great Britain. Asked about the sanctions which are still in force, he said there are no economic restrictions on EEC member-countries.

WEHBE PROPOSAL TO OVERCOME FOREIGN DEBT

PY292328 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1335 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Nov (DYN) -- Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe said today that in 1 or 2 years Argentina will generate enough resources to pay the interest on its foreign debt and that, in his opinion, one of the solutions to the present crisis is to stimulate internal savings through "realistic and acceptable" interest rates. This morning the economy minister gave the keynote speech at the opening of the 16th meeting of the Governors Council of the Latin American Banks Federation (Felaban). The meetings will be held at the bank of the Argentine nation until next Thursday. In his speech, the minister rejected "outright" the possibility of a debt moratorium unilaterally adopted against the foreign debtors.

Wehbe's speech focused on the problem of Latin America's foreign debt in general and Argentina's in particular. He noted that in recent years the European currency market poured "more than half" its lending capacity into this region, and that by mid-1982 the region had accumulated a $300 billion debt. The minister noted that "to a large measure, the indebtedness was encouraged by the creditors themselves," and that those same creditors now "view with some uneasiness, although with realism, the debt rescheduling which is unavoidable in order to overcome the present situation." In that regard, Minister Wehbe said that Argentina submitted an "economic recovery and readjustment program" to the IMF which, in addition to the support of the private banking system and the international adjustment bank, will permit us to pay off our delinquent accounts and meet obligations with our creditor banks." Wehbe then stated that the program will thus make it possible "in 1 or 2 years time to carry the interest of our foreign debt," but in the meantime "we need a minimum of new loans from our current creditor banks." He then added that the expected foreign support will be reciprocated through "our decision to put our own house in order," primarily resorting to the mechanism of "encouraging internal savings through reasonable and realistic interest and foreign exchange rates and of strongly stimulating our industrial and agricultural exports."

In concluding, Wehbe emphasized that "some of the ideas that have been brought up regarding the convenience of unilaterally declaring a debt moratorium against our creditors were never acceptable to us. We rejected and continue to reject these suggestions outright."

SILES MEETS BELAUNDE IN LIMA EN ROUTE TO UN

PY292202 Paris AFP in Spanish 1616 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Lima, 29 Nov (AFP) -- Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo tacitly accepted today to officially visit Peru in response to an invitation extended by Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde during a 2-hour meeting held during a stop that the Bolivian president made on his way to the United States.

Siles, who is travelling to New York with Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado and a small entourage, was warmly welcomed at the Jorge Chavez International Airport by President Belaunde, Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella and other high-ranking Peruvian officials, while numerous Peruvians and Bolivian citizens residing in Lima shouted slogans of friendship between the two countries.

The Bolivian president, who will deliver a speech at the United Nations next Tuesday on an outlet to the sea, democracy, and a new economic order, will not meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan or with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, according to a report issued by the Bolivian foreign minister.

Shaking Siles' hand, Belaunde said: It is an honor to welcome you to Peruvian soil during a period of great responsibility but which people hope will lead to better times. Siles answered that the entire Bolivian nation remembered with gratitude the hospitality with which the Peruvian people welcomed me during my stay in this capital.

After a 5-minute public meeting during which they discussed issues pertaining to the Bolivian war economy that lasted for at least 3 years, the two presidents held a 2-hour private meeting during which they discussed Latin America and issues of mutual interest.

In a brief talk with reporters, Siles noted that his government seeks to strengthen the representative democratic system based on social justice.

Belaunde said that since the Bolivian president could not be welcomed with the proper honors because of the late hour of his arrival, he was officially invited to visit the country again whereupon the illustrious guest accepted the invitation.

Foreign, Planning Ministers' Remarks

PY292210 Paris AFP in Spanish 1510 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Lima, 20 Nov (AFP) -- Bolivian Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado reasserted here today that Bolivia is striving to achieve a direct and sovereign outlet to the Pacific Ocean but not on the basis of territorial compensations and that it will respect the Argentine Government's decision regarding the case of Bolivian military officers Luis Garcia Meza and Luis Arce Gomez.

The foreign minister, who is accompanying President Hernan Siles Zuazo to New York, noted that Bolivia respects the right of asylum and the decision to be adopted by Argentina. Moreover, he said that it is the Argentine Government that must have the last word on this matter.

After noting Peru's solidarity with Bolivia on several issues, Velarde Dorado said that Bolivia is part of the Third World and that it will uphold this position at the United Nations.

Furthermore, he confirmed that President Siles Zuazo's schedule during his stay in New York does not include a meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Planning Minister Arturo Nunez del Prado announced that the Bolivian Government is drafting a proposal calling for the unity of all national political sectors without distinction. He noted that it will be a kind of social pact among political parties that will help Bolivia to overcome the present crisis "which was brought about by a dictatorship that burdened the nation with debts and brought hardship to workers."

COB TO SUBMIT SALARY DOCUMENT TO PRESIDENT

PY241748 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] will today submit to the chief of state a document that contains the results of the recent extraordinary national meeting held by the COB.

The document was drafted yesterday and contains the following points:

The COB, in accordance with a resolution approved by the extraordinary meeting, expresses its disagreement with the salary policy that has been implemented by the constitutional government in the name of the economic measures that were opportunely approved, because it does not satisfy the demands of the country's working class.

Another of the document's points indicates that the COB's Executive Committee is responsible for obtaining the salary demands of the workers and, therefore, the Executive Committee has to assume this commitment.

Finally, the document states that many sectors agree that the decree stating that those enterprises that have less than 10 workers must work out salary adjustments between management and workers should be declared null and void.

LECHIN WANTS ARMED FORCES' BUDGET, TROOPS REDUCED

PY241756 Paris AFP in Spanish 1924 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] La Paz, 23 Nov (AFP) -- Juan Lechin Oquendo, the top ranking leader of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), said today in La Paz that the armed forces are acting as an occupying force within the country.

In statements to the Bolivian newspaper MERIDIANO, Lechin Oquendo stated the needs of reducing the armed forces' budget by 50 percent, decreasing the number of troops but not touching the salaries of the officers.

According to the labor leader, the remaining portion of the armed forces should be sent to guard the borders instead of "surrounding the most important cities and the most important mining and campesino centers," as they are now doing.

He added that the armed forces are simply antisubversive force looking after foreign interests, because the armed forces fear the people will repel and impose the type of government they want.

All this country's misfortunes are due to the military coups, Lechin added, because democratic governments can at times be bad, but not as bad as military regimes. Lechin stressed that it is always possible to criticize democratic governments to induce a modification of their conduct, but this can never happen with dictatorial regimes.

In his opinion, conditions are not right at present for the reorganization of the worker and peasant militias, because they emerged in the heat of the 1952 revolutionary process that nationalized the mines, approved agrarian reform and granted universal vote; similar conditions do not now exist.

FIGUEIREDO ON ELECTION, REAGAN'S VISIT

PY300211 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Nov 82 p 4

[Excerpts] "These were the freest elections in Brazilian political history. Those elected will be installed and the people and I trust they will keep their campaign promises. It is up to them now to say the word, to take action as rulers, as representatives of the people -- senators, federal and state deputies or councilmen. It is up to them to keep their campaign promises. I have done my part." This statement was made by President Figueiredo last night as he opened the program "The People and the President" carried by the GLOBO television network.

At the end of the program, Figueiredo expressed his satisfaction over the visit U.S. President Reagan will make to Brazil beginning tomorrow by noting that the visit will be instrumental in "carrying on those open, comprehensive, cordial but incisive talks I held with him in Washington. We will naturally discuss political, economic and social issues, particularly those concerning South America and Central America."

NO NEED SEEN TO DISCUSS NUCLEAR POWER WITH U.S.

PY241924 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Nov 82 p 20

[Excerpt] The Brazilian Government will not bring up the subject of nuclear energy with President Ronald Reagan nor any member of his entourage. This subject will only be discussed by the Brazilian authorities if it is brought up by President Reagan or his advisers. This was disclosed by a high-ranking government sources who added that Brazil has nothing to discuss about nuclear energy with the U.S. authorities since the Brazilian nuclear program is being carried out with the cooperation of the FRG. Moreover, the Brazilian Government does not see the need to discuss this subject with President Reagan, even from the international point of view, since it is quite clear that Brazil advocates the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purpose.

According to the same source, the only subject regarding nuclear energy which could be a subject for discussions with the U.S. authorities would be the fuel requirements for the Angra 1 nuclear plant. However, this is not the appropriate moment for the Brazilian authorities to discuss this issue since the first uranium charge has already been placed in the plant and will last 18 months and the order for a recharge, which will last 12 months, has already been placed with the Urenco consortium.

GARNERO TO CONVEY BUSINESSMEN'S VIEWS TO REAGAN

PY300242 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 28 Nov 82 p 17

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo -- Mario Garnero, chairman of Brasilinvest [a leading conglomerate of Brazilian enterprises], will be the only businessman who will publicly greet President Reagan during his stay in Brazil. Garnero was yesterday trying to prepare his speech by meeting with a number of businessmen. Garnero said: What I will convey to President Reagan will be the prevailing ideas in the Brazilian business sector. This is at least what I am trying to do.

Garnero, a longtime friend of Secretary of State George Shultz, is credited with being responsible for the improved dialogue existing between the United States and Brazil. He is not only a friend of Shultz; he also has friends like William Simon, former U.S. treasury secretary, and a number of leading U.S. businessmen like David Rockefeller, with whom he had breakfast 10 days ago.

PAPER CARRIES FINAL UNOFFICIAL ELECTION RESULTS

PY290113 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 28/29 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Rio de Janeiro (DAILY POST) -- With final, but unofficial, results from Brazil's Nov. 15 general election tabulated, the pro-government PDS (Social Democratic Party) has emerged as the largest single party in the Chamber of Deputies. The PDS will not enjoy an absolute majority in the chamber, however.

According to the unofficial results, the PDS will have 234 seats in the lower house of Congress, against 200 for the PMDB (Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party), Brazil's largest opposition party. It takes 240 seats to make a simple majority in the 479 seat chamber. In the Senate, PDS leaders will be able to count on exactly two thirds of the members. There will be 46 PDS senators in the 69 member body.

The final total in the gubernatorial elections was 12 PDS states, nine PMDB states and one PDT (Brazilian Labor Party) state. Although the opposition won fewer states, the total population of those states was considerably higher than that of the pro-government block. A total of 70 million Brazilians will be governed by opposition administrations on the state level, against 50 million for the PDS.

Brazil's New Governors

State	Governor	Party
Acre	Nabor Junior	PMDB
Amazonas	Gilberto Mestrinho	PMDB
Para	Jader Barbalho	PMDB
Maranhao	Luiz Rocha	PDS
Piaui	Hugo Napoleao	PDS
Ceara	Luiz Gonzaga Motta	PDS
Rio Grande do Norte	Jose Agripino Maia	PDS
Paraiba	Wilson Braga	PDS
Pernambuco	Roberto Magalhaes	PDS
Alagoas	Divaldo Suruagy	PDS
Sergipe	Joao Alves Filho	PDS
Bahia	Joao Durval Carneiro	PDS
Espirito Santo	Gerson Camata	PMDB
Minas Gerais	Tancredo Neves	PMDB
Rio de Janeiro	Leonel Brizola	PDT
Sao Paulo	Andre Franco Montoro	PMDB
Parana	Jose Richa	PMDB
Santa Catarina	Espiridiao Amin	PDS
Rio Grande do Sul	Jair Soares	PDS
Mato Grosso	Julio Campos	PDS
Mato Grosso do Sul	Wilson Martins	PMDB
Goias	Iris Rezende	PMDB

Senate Line-up

Party	Seats
PDS	46
PMDB	21
PDT	1
PTB	1
PT	-

C. of Deputies Line-up

Party	Seats
PDS	234
PMDB	200
PDT	24
PTB	13
PT	8

CUNDINAMARCA LABOR UNION OPPOSES REAGAN VISIT

PA292151 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2222 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Bogota, 29 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- A leftist labor federation today expressed opposition to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Colombia and maintained in a communique that "his prestige as president has declined as a result of the political and military intervention in El Salvador."

Reagan will spend 5 hours in Bogota on Friday.

The communique was released today by the Cundinamarca Workers Federation, which has over 50,000 members. The labor union is an affiliate of the Colombian Workers Trade Union Confederation (CSTC), which is of marked communist persuasion.

The position statement was also included in a letter sent to U.S. Ambassador Thomas Boyatt.

"Through you we ask President Reagan to refrain from stepping on our soil," it stated. "Equally worthy of repudiation are the U.S.-British alliance in the colonialist war against Argentine territory, the alliance against [as received] the Zionist Israeli Government in the massacre of Palestinians and the policy of provocation against Latin American countries such as Cuba and Nicaragua," the document added.

COMMUNIST LEADER ON AMNESTY, REAGAN VISIT

PA300317 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Gilberto Vieira, secretary general of the Communist Party of Colombia, has expressed his organization's optimism regarding the real possibility of an amnesty in his country.

In remarks in Havana, Vieira referred to Washington's obvious concern about the possible democratic opening in Colombia. A demonstration of this concern is the forthcoming visit to Bogota by U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Vieira stressed that amnesty alone is not a solution to armed confrontation, since there is need for deep economic, social and political changes and for the holding of negotiations between the government and the guerrillas after the amnesty is established. He also condemned U.S. plans directed at creating a so-called reinforced policy in order to replace the Colombian Army in the confrontations with the guerrillas. [sentence as heard]

Referring to new Colombian President Belisario Betancur, Vieira stressed Betancur's position on Nicaragua and the proposal to have Colombia become a member of the Nonaligned Movement. He also said that the talks between Betancur and the Communist Party have been sincere, and he called for the unity of all the Colombian revolutionary forces in order to create a broad front.

FARC DEMANDS DIALOGUE WITH BETANCUR, OFFICIALS

PA271930 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Bogota -- The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] have announced that they are willing to accept the amnesty only if President Belisario Betancur, the Peace Commission, or some official government representative talks to its leaders to reach some agreement on fundamental economic and social reforms for the country.

FARC made this announcement through General Commander Manuel Marulanda Velez, alias Tirofijo, during an exclusive CARACOL network interview. His proposals were entirely endorsed by the five members of FARC's high command, who accompanied him during his talk with CARACOL network newsman Carlos Ruiz.

FAR's specific proposals are:

1. FARC is willing to reach an agreement or an understanding with the government in order to arrange for peace.

2. FARC will not immediately accept the amnesty, but does consider it a first step toward the country's pacification.

3. FARC wants to meet with President Belisario Betancur, with the Peace Commission, or with some official government's spokesman in order to formally present its views.

4. The meeting place should be La Uribe, in Meta Department, or the Narino Palace, provided that FARC's emissaries receive special guarantees.

5. The war zones must be demilitarized.

6. MAS [Death to Kidnappers] must be dismantled, and the lives of those guerrillas who accept the amnesty must be protected.

None of FARC's 23 fronts has been authorized to accept the amnesty, but FARC's general staff members may speak to any military or civilian authority who may wish to listen to their proposals. The FARC is not asking for a truce, because it is granting a unilateral truce.

Marulanda Velez told CARACOL: We are resisting just a little to see what happens to proposals. At this point, the amnesty definitely does not work for FARC. Tirofijo said the amnesty might be working for other movements and hoped it will work for many others. FARC is demanding open doors in order to achieve peace.

ROK PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT IN 6-10 DECEMBER

PA292140 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Bogota -- Kim Sang-hyop, the South Korean prime minister, will pay an official visit to Colombia from 6 through 10 December. The prime minister has been invited by the Colombian Government. He will be accompanied by his wife, Mrs (Kim Il-sang). During the visit the South Korean prime minister will meet with government officials to exchange views on the regional and international situation and discuss matters of mutual interest. The two governments will also seek to strengthen bilateral cooperation.

RADIO CITES WINNERS IN INTERNAL PARTY ELECTIONS

PY291315 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1005 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The Electoral Court will not be in operation today following several days of intense activities. Neither will there be any classes in those schools where ballot boxes were located.

The Movement for the Fatherland and Rocha [as heard] of the National Party [Blanco Party] and the Unity and Reform faction of the Colorado Party have won the internal [party] elections.

A total of 1.24 million people, which represents 53 percent of the population, went to the ballot boxes.

The National Party obtained 584,481 votes, which is 85,000 votes more than the Colorado Party.

The Blanco Party has a ma'ority of voters in 15 departments while the Colorado Party has more votes in the remaining 4 departments. [Passage indistinct]

Voting Breakdown

PY300039 [Editorial Report] Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network at 1600 GMT on 29 November reports the following information:

Number of voters	1,259,324
Blanco Party	584,581
Colorado Party	500,217
Civic Union Party	14,244
Blank votes	83,515
Votes outside home district	71,365
Annuled votes	5,402

The Blanco Party had the largest number of votes in the following departments: Montevideo, Canelones, Cerro Largo, Colonia, Durazno, Flores, Florida, Lavalleja, Maldonado, Paysandu, Rocha, San Jose, Soriano, Tacuarembo and Treinta y Tres.

The Colorado Party had the largest number of votes in Artigas, Rio Negro, Rivera and Saltos.

The results in Montevideo Department were the following:

For the Blanco Party:

ACF faction [For the Fatherland and Rocha National Movement] headed by Juan E. Pivel Devoto	186,634
BCF faction [the Mobilized National Party] headed by Alberto Carlos Gallinal	20,154
ABP faction [National Herrerista Council] headed by Luis Alberto Lacalle	11,446
For the Colorado Party:	
ABX faction [Unity and Reform] headed by Jilio Sanguinetti	93,633
ACE faction [Freedom and Change] headed by Enrique Tarigo	47,946
Faction [no faction identification available] headed by Jorge Pacheco Areco	18,515

AFP Report

PY291736 Paris AFP in Spanish 0409 GMT 29 Nov 82

[By Jupiter Puyo]

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 29 Nov (AFP) -- Today Uruguay took its first step toward institutionalization in 1985 with the overwhelming victory of the most radical opposition faction within the Blanco Party, which is inspired by the ideals of former presidential candidate Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, who lives in exile.

According to the preliminary results of the vote count released this morning, the opposition factions within the Colorado Party were also ahead in the elections by a good margin. The election of party authorities has developed normally.

The big loser within the Colorado Party was former President Jorge Pacheco Areco. He only obtained approximately 25 percent of the votes while his opponents -- Liberals Julio Sanguinetti and Enrique Tarigo -- obtained approximately 40 percent and 22 percent, respectively.

Although the victory of the For the Fatherland and Rocha National movements within the Blanco Party had been forecast, the results even surprised the party members. According to preliminary results, the movements obtained approximately 70 percent of the votes while estimates had forecast a maximum of 60 percent.

Reports received from the interior gave a similar ratio of percentages to those registered in the capital, and the mentioned factions noisily celebrated their victory, which they announced as being definite.

The mentioned factions will have the largest number of convention delegates -- which was the purpose of today's elections -- who will elect the authorities within their respective parties and discuss the changes to be made in the Constitution with government authorities for the general elections scheduled for 1984.

Estimates, based on polls and surveys, forecast that approximately 30 percent of the population would refrain from casting their vote. But according to reports received so far, this number has increased to approximately 40 percent. Political observers have pointed out that such a high percentage should surprise no one since these are internal elections of the parties and that there was no obligation to vote as there was in the 1980 constitutional plebiscite, for example.

One of the outstanding issues was the number of blank votes which, also according to preliminary reports, amounts to approximately 11 percent. Some observers have attributed these blank votes to members of the opposition, especially those who support the leftist parties outlawed in 1973.

FOREIGN MINISTER UNAWARE OF UK TRANSIT REQUEST

PY262352 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires 25 Nov (TELAM) -- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Maeso has stated that he is not aware of a statement issued by Francis Pym who said that the United Kingdom will request authorization from Uruguay for British planes to make technical stopovers in that country on their way to the Malvinas Islands. In a statement made last night at the Ezeiza International Airport during a technical stopover he made on his way back to his country from the United States, the Uruguayan foreign minister said that this was the first time he had heard about such a thing, although he is returning from the OAS foreign ministers meeting. He said that without belittling the press or questioning the information, he could not issue an opinion on the basis of a press report. The Uruguayan foreign minister said that Argentine-Uruguayan relations are excellent from an institutional point of view due to the traditional friendly ties uniting our two countries from the very moment they became independent.

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S VISIT TO AREA

PA300050 Caracas Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Biweekly news conference held by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins at Miraflores Palace in Caracas -- live]

[Excerpt] [Question] The U.S. President will begin a tour tomorrow of several Latin American countries, during which, among other things, he will discuss the delicate Central American situation with the presidents of the region. Some observers, specifically the Brazilian press, have speculated that Venezuela's exclusion from that presidential tour might be an indication of Washington's annoyance over Venezuela's policy toward Nicaragua. What do you think of this, and what does your government, which has been promoting a peace meeting in Central America, think of the upcoming meeting between Reagan and the Honduran president?

[Answer] In general, we should be happy about everything that is done to bring the Latin American countries closer and to maintain the most cordial and friendly relations. The announcement of President Reagan's visit has already had very important effects as a factor in easing tensions. The joint U.S.-Honduran maneuvers that had been announced some time ago have been suspended. It was said that they would not be held as a result of the visit. This undoubtedly contributes to an easing of tensions in an area that is experiencing a difficult situation about which we have asked for understanding, particularly with regard to the situation of El Salvador and Nicaragua. In view of this situation, along with the fraternal Republic of Mexico, we have proposed a peace initiative to try to achieve a more favorable climate in the region.

If any country has spoken very clearly to the United States regarding Central America, the Caribbean and the Malvinas, it has been us. We have done so with our great independence of views, our dignity as a sovereign and independent country and with our instructive warning about the need for a great power like the United States to make an effort to understand Latin America, because it has not always been able to do this. Of course, in exercise of each nation's sovereignty, each country decides what specific geographic area a trip by its president should include. Therefore, one simply has to respect this decision.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST TRIBUNAL ON REAGAN VISIT

PA300408 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Caracas -- The need to prevent a U.S. military intervention against Nicaragua and to participate in general [as heard] in Central America was raised today by the Venezuelan branch of the Anti-imperialist Tribunal of Our America, TANA.

The anti-imperialist tribunal repudiated the visit of U.S. President Ronald Reagan to some countries of the area, which many Latin American political sectors have termed an affront to democracy in the region. The Venezuelan branch of the anti-imperialist tribunal will issue a document in the coming days expressing its support for the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua and the FSLN at a time when Nicaragua and its people are in serious danger in view of the threats from U.S. imperialism.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PRESS RELEASE ON CUBAN REFUGEE

PA300108 Paris AFP in Spanish 2314 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Caracas, 29 Nov (AFP) -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano said today that the Cuban who took refuge in the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana for 12 hours "entered under a hail of machinegun fire."

The Foreign Ministry identified Julio Alberto Albian Gonzalez, 38, a native of Santa Clara, an electrician and a bachelor, as the Cuban who broke into the Venezuelan Embassy at 2100 on Sunday and requested protection.

The Venezuelan charge d'affaires contacted the Cuban authorities and obtained the necessary information to assess the situation, according to a Foreign Ministry press release. Subsequently, Alfian Gonzalez expressed his desire to leave the embassy, after giving thanks for the protection and courtesies that were extended to him. He was accompanied home by Venezuelan diplomatic officials, the press release stated in conclusion.

CARICOM STAND ON DISPUTE WITH GUYANA PRAISED

FL271727 Bridgetown CANA in English 1715 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 27, CANA -- Venezuela has praised the moderate stand taken by leaders from the English-speaking Caribbean on its continuing territorial dispute with neighbouring Guyana.

A report received here through the official VENEZUELAN NEWS AGENCY (VENPRESS), yesterday quoted a top government official as saying the position taken by the 12-nation Caribbean Community (Caricom) which includes Guyana, reflected the growing closeness of Venezuela with the Caribbean.

"Those who handle things with justice and truth... always end up being right and recognized," Information Minister Guido Diaz Pena said in a comment on last week's meeting of Caricom heads of government in Jamaica.

Guyana's efforts to get its regional partners issue a strong condemnation of Venezuela at the three-day meeting failed. The regional leaders however called on the two South American neighbours to speed up the search for a peaceful solution to the problem. Venezuela is claiming about 70 percent of Guyana.

"The Caricom meeting constituted a demonstration that Venezuela has drawn closer to Caribbean countries. Not that it is now trying to draw close, but that there was a closeness that nas been developing in recent years," the Venezuela information minister also said.

Venezuela has developed close ties with the English-speaking Caribbean within the last decade, offering financial and other assistance to many Caricom territories, including crude oil on concessionary terms.

Guyana's President Forbes Burnham has accused Venezuela of engaging in economic aggression against his country, a claim denied by Caracas which says its present negotiations with Guyana for the purchase of bauxite represented enough proof that it is not against Guyana. "There is no economic aggression against Guyana and the purchase of bauxite illustrates this," Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco said this week.

Venezuela wants to buy half a million tones of Guyanese bauxite for a new alumina plant it is opening early next year. Diplomatic sources here said the first shipment of the ore to Caracas was likely before yearend.

VENPRESS also quoted President Luis Herrera Campins, in a comment on the proposed multi-million dollar bauxite purchase from Guyana by his government, as saying that his Guyanese counterpart Mr Burnham "suffers from an anti-Venezuela, war-oriented obsession."

RANGEL TO BE LEFTIST PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PA270331 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] U.S. imperialism has brought chains and oppression to the peoples of the world, and we continue to struggle against this, Deputy Jose Vicente Rangel said in Caracas during a ceremony at which he was proclaimed the presidential candidate of a leftist Venezuelan coalition. Rangel charged that U.S. imperialism is intervening in Nicaragua, harassing the Salvadoran revolutionaries, working against Cuba and promoting the criminal miltiary dictatorships that sow terror throughout our continent.

Referring to his country's domestic situation, Rangel said that Venezuela is faced with serious economic, social and politcial problems, which have remained unsolved after 25 years of COPEI and Democratic Action administrations. He offered assurances that if he wins the election he will work for a fundamental change in the country's economic and social relations.

Jose Vicente Rangel's candidacy is being sponsored by a coalition that includes the Communist Party of Venezuela, the People's Electoral Movement, New Alternative [Nueva Alternativa], six additional politcial organizations and an important independent sector.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION DECLINES -- Venezuelan crude oil production this year averaged 1.83 million barrels per day, a drop of 278,000 barrels per year in comparison to 1981. Production for the week that ended 14 November averaged 2.23 million barrels per day and the average exports of crude oil and refined products were 1.96 million barrels per day. Figures for the year show an average export of 1.5 million barrels per day, a drop fo 256,000 barrels per day when compared to 1981. [Vienna OPECNA in Spanish 2405 GMT 11 Nov 82 PA]

OIL RECOVERY PROGRAM -- Caracas, 17 Nov (OPECNA) -- Maraven, a subsidiary of Petroven, will start a water injection program in Maracaibo Lake to recover an additional 17 million barrels of light crude. A spokesman for the company said that the plan is going to cost $2.9 million and that 30-grade API petroleum will be recovered. [Vienna OPECNA in Spanish 1428 GMT 17 Nov 82 PA]

DEPORTATIONS OF UNDOCUMENTED FOREIGNERS -- Caracas, 19 Nov (AFP) -- In the past 60 days Venezuela has deported 1,260 undocumented foreigners, revoked more than 60 visas and issued 8,034 decrees barring entry to the country in an unprecedented campaign to eradicate illegal aliens. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1202 GMT 19 Nov 82 PA]

UNIONS PREPARE MARCH TO PROTEST REAGAN'S VISIT

PA301413 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Mexico's popular forces will repudiate Reagan's visit to Central America with a march that several unions have organized for Saturday in Mexico City. The march, which is slated to conclude in front of the U.S. Embassy, is part of an active campaign that is currently being developed by various political and social sectors to denounce the Reagan administration's interventionist policy in Central America.

ORGANIZATION CRITICIZES U.S. RADIO MARTI

FL231935 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] The first "Defense of the Freedom of Expression" National Forum will make an extensive study in Mexico of the aggressive plans of the anti-Cuban radio station called Radio Marti, whose implementation, as announced by the United States, is slated for next year.

Organizers of the meeting which opened yesterday in the resort city of Acapulco, announced that one of their objectives is to promote international solidarity to repudiate that project which is basically aimed against the Cuban revolution.

The so-called Radio Marti, they said, is an attack on Cuba but its purpose is also to have the signal cover Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala with a counterrevolutionary message.

They also said that Mexican technicians have warned the aforementioned radio station's programs will also cover the Mexican states of Campeche, Quintana Roo and Veracruz in flagrant violation of international standards.

BELIZE REQUESTS ASSISTANCE IN ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN

FL191610 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0325 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The Republic's Attorney General's Office (PGR) reported today that the Government of Belize had requested, through diplomatic channels, Mexico's cooperation to develop the antidrug campaign launched by that country.

The PGR said that Belize requested the assistance in detection and destruction of poppy and marijuana plantations due to Mexico's vast experience in that field. This is the first time that any country has requested that kind of support.

Mexico's coordinator of the general antidrug campaign, Samuel Alba Leyva, went to Chetumal, Quintana Roo on behalf of Attorney General Oscar Flores Sanchez to meet with Belizean authorities to work out the details so that technical assistance can be provided immediately.

The PGR said the diplomatic contacts were made through the Foreign Relations Secretariat and that the agreements worked out by the two countries will be put into effect tomorrow.

PAREDES' PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED

PA290150 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] A new potable water plant, built at the cost of $3.5 million, was inaugurated today in La Chorrera, within the activities commemorating Panama's independence.

President Ricardo de la Espriella was present at the ceremony, accompanied by Vice President Jorge Illueca.

Ivan Estribi, director of the National Water and Sanitation Institute, spoke about the importance of the plant, noting that in the next 4 years the institution will invest $13 million to guarantee better health for Panamanians in an atmosphere of peace and harmony.

Minister of Public Works Hector Ortega, speaking on behalf of President Ricardo de la Espriella, took advantage of the opportunity to announce that Gen Ruben Dario Paredes will be the presidentail candidate for the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party]. Here is Ortega's statement:

[Begin recording] We are willing to accomplish this hard work with Gen Ruben Dario Paredes as president and with the PRD as the governing party in this country. Thank you. [applause] [end recording]

Afterward, President de la Espriella and those accompanying him toured the new potable water plant's installations in La Chorrera.

JOURNALISTS LABEL PRESS DECREE 'UNJUSTIFIED'

PA270512 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Communique issued by the Journalists Union of Panama on 26 November]

[Text] The Journalists Union of Panama [SPP] feels that Executive Decree No 200 of 23 November 1982, is unjustified, given that sufficient regulations to ensure the normal exercise of communications already exist. The decree, as drafted, affects and obstructs the pursuit of professional journalism, as the telephone is one of the most efficient resources in modern news reportage.

We admit, however, that this new kind of telephone radio commentary is subject to constant abuse. It often strays from the path of responsible journalism through improper use of freedom of information and the introduction of provocation, intrigue, slander and injury, exploiting political activity solely for reasons of profit.

The promoters of this kind of telephone activity are the so-called radio commentators, whose functions must be defined without delay.

The SPP recommends that a formal dialogue be initiated among all sectors involved in the problem, in an effort to establish a dignified climate, given that the final stage of the campaign for the 1984 elections is approaching.

[Signed] Mario Martinez Puente, secretary general of the SPP.

CORRECTION TO OPPOSITION PARTIES ON CONSTITUTIONAL REVIEW

The following correction pertains to the item entiteld "Opposition Parties on Constitutional Review," published in the 26 November Latin America DAILY REPORT, N 1, antepenultimate paragraph, line one, N 2:

...constitutional changes, the country's democratization requires other conditions... (supplying omitted word "democratization")

'DISUNITY' PRECLUDES SUMMIT DURING REAGAN TRIP

PA291820 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1714 GMT 29 Nov 82

[By Angel Antonio Garcia Munoz]

[Text] San Jose, 29 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- State Department officials had planned to hold a meeting of Central American presidents during Ronald Reagan's visit to Central America. However, due to the stand adopted by several of these countries, the meeting will not be held.

According to the U.S. sources consulted by this agency, Under Secretary of State Thomas Enders had suggested that a meeting of Central American presidents be held in this capital on 4 December. With this in mind, in late November, the U.S. diplomats in the area began consulting with the presidents about the possibility of holding such a meeting:

Thus, on 12 and 13 November, U.S. Ambassador to Tegucigalpa John D. Negroponte met in the Salvadoran capital with his counterpart in San Salvador, Deane Hinton.

During the consultations held with the Central American presidents, several of them refused to sit down at the same table with some of their counterparts. The U.S. diplomats were unable to overcome these differences. Thus, the trip, which was to have included a summit luncheon in this capital on 4 December, had to be broken down into a stop in San Jose and another in San Pedro Sula, destroying the possibility of holding a Central American summit in the process.

The possibility of holding a meeting in the Costa Rican capital among Presidents Alvaro Magana, of El Salvador; Roberto Suazo Cordova, of Honduras; and host Luis Alberto Monge, all of them members of the Central American Democratic Community, was also strongly suggested.

However, a high-ranking Costa Rican official has told this agency that the U.S. President "is coming here at Costa Rica's invitation, without anybody else's intervention."

Western diplomatic sources view this assertion as further evidence of the disunity that currently prevails in Central America, since they are fighting to see who can come closer to obtaining Washington's aid.

According to the Costa Rican official, Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana himself will arrive in San Jose "on a private trip" and "will be received by a protocol official."

According to well-informed sources, it seems that some of Guatemalan President Gen Efrain Rios Montt's counterparts would not admit him to the San Jose meeting. Thus, he will have to see Reagan in San Pedro Sula, the second leading city of Honduras.

The truth is that under the Caribbean Basin plan, the isthmus has been granted a total of $350 million, while the area's real needs to achieve an economic breakthrough total some $4 billion. Since President Reagan may bring some aid under his arm, nobody wishes "to share the pie."

Reagan will still be able to obtain first-hand information during his meetings with the presidents. Even so it will be difficult for him to make an overall analysis of the situation on the basis of what he hears from the mouths of the principal sources, since he will be "getting the story" in bits and pieces.

COSTA RICA

EVERYTHING REPORTED READY FOR REAGAN VISIT

PA300253 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Everything is ready for U.S. President Reagan's visit. At midday today everything had been arranged for the visit of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The final details were decided in a meeting held at the Presidential House.

Officials of the U.S. State Department and White House and those of the Presidential House reviewed each of the points of the visit of the U.S. President, and the definitive program was established.

Fernando Berrocal Soto, minister of the presidency, is acting as coordinator for the Costa Rican Government. He said that we have concluded all preparations for that important visit. The details of the program to be followed by the U.S. President in our country beginning Friday night [words indistinct] Fernando Berrocal, who gave the most salient points of the U.S. President's historic visit to our country.

Nineteen years ago, then President John F. Kennedy visited Costa Rica.

The president of the republic will meet with his U.S. counterpart [words indistinct] the two presidents will meet with several cabinet ministers and government officials. After having lunch, the two presidents will go to the National Theater, where they will sign the extradition treaty between the United States and Costa Rica. After this Presidents Reagan and Monge will both speak.

Visit 'Show of Respect'

PA300305 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0214 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Excerpt] San Jose, 29 Nov (ACAN-EFE) Costa Rican Ambassador to Washington Fernando Soto-Harrison today described the upcoming visit by President Ronald Reagan to this capital as a "demonstration of respect and affection for Costa Rica."

Soto-Harrison arrived in San Jose this weekend in response to a summons from Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez to participate in the talks with the U.S. President.

"President Reagan," Ambassador Soto said, "will represent here all the friends of Costa Rica in both houses of the U.S. Congress, as well as in powerful labor organizations."

Meanwhile, activities related to the U.S. President's visit are increasing in the capital, and certain security measures have begun to be noted. Policemen in civilian clothing have been placed on guard at the places where the main official ceremonies will take place, and some foreigners have expressed surprise at being asked to present identification. Hotels of all classes are full to capacity and are still receiving reservation requests from persons interested in President Reagan's visit.

One of the most centrally located buildings in this capital, the building in front of the National Theater where the last luncheon session of Presidents Monge and Reagan will be held, has been selected as a communications center for the U.S. team. Teams of technicians and specialists are continually preparing and testing equipment to make sure that reports will not be impeded or delayed.

Meanwhile, the Presidential House has warned newsmen that they must obtain special identification issued by the government in order to cover the events. The Official Press Directorate has warned that if newsmen fail to meet this requirement "they should not protest later, because there will be no exceptions to this rule."

LA NACION on Preparations

PA292331 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 24 Nov 82 p 4A

[Excerpts] Newsman Armando Vargas, minister counselor for communications and information, announced yesterday that the National Theater will be the scene of the principal event of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Costa Rica, which begins on 3 December. The official supplied some information on that visit, which will begin on the afternoon of 3 December and end 24 hours later. Vargas Araya also indicated taht various commissions have been formed to handle all the details regarding the U.S. President's stay.

Vargas said that at noon on 4 December representatives of the Costa Rican community including deputies of all the parliamentary factions; presidents of the municipal councils of all the municipalities of the country; representatives of the professional, labor and press sectors; and representatives of the Catholic Church will gather in the national theater.

Both President Monge and his colleague Ronald Reagan will speak there. The speeches will be transmitted via satellite to all of Central America, Mexico and the United States.

Furthermore, Vargas added, the national theater will also be the scene of the signing of the new extradition treaty between the United States and Costa Rica. This agreement will facilitate the expulsion of approximately 50 fugitives of U.S. justice who are here.

The official added that several commissions have been working for several days on the visit. These are the commission on information and communications which he heads; the finance commission, headed by Gianna Tanzi; and the security commission, headed by Francisco Tacsan, the top public security official. There is also the transformation and reception commission, led by Manuel Carballo Quintana, vice minister of the presidency.

Furthermore, there is the commission that is preparing the event in the National Theater, led by Tomas Soley Soler. The activities at the presidency will be coordinated by Max Oreamunco, those at the Cariari Hotel will be coordinated by Mario Bonilla and protocol will be handled by Jose Luis Cardona Cooper.

Vargas said that they expect some 500 newsmen from all around the world to arrive. He explained that at some events that are to be held in small places, the entry of newsmen will be restricted.

Vargas affirmed that President Reagan will leave Costa Rica after midday in a small aircraft. He will go to Tegucigalpa, Honduras, where he will stay for 2 to 3 hours.

Then he will return again to San Jose to board the presidential airplane that will bring him from Brazil and Colombia, and he will then return to the United States, thus concluding his Latin American tour.

On the morning of 4 December, Reagan will have breakfast with Salvadoran President Avlaro Magana, who will arrive in Costa Rica that same day on an unofficial visit.

Then he will go to the presidency of the republic, where he will speak with Luis A. Monge for some 15 minutes in the presidential office.

Then he and his retinue will meet in the sessions room of the Government Council with persons previously selected by our government.

Monge Denies U.S. Conditions Aid

PA261735 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 17 Nov 82 p 28

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez announced that in the past 6 months the United States has given over $150 million in direct support to our country without any conditions. He added that other, indirect, aid has also greatly benefited Costa Rica. He explained that Costa Rica had not received so much support since the administration of President John Kennedy.

The president said that "we are witnessing an act of practical solidarity toward Costa Rica." The ideal thing, he added, would be for President Ronald Reagan's plan to aid the Caribbean Basin to be approved in the coming months. The plan, which has been partially approved, includes important aspects which, according to Monge, would greatly benefit Costa Rica.

These are: The opening of the U.S. market to products from the region, and fiscal incentives to channel U.S. investments toward Caribbean countries. The president stressed that we must also "consider moral assistance, which is no less important."

He declared that Costa Rica has resorted to U.S. solidarity and support but, in keeping with the popular mandate, "we will not allow any conditions on aid -- such as, for instance, changes in our foreign policy, which is clearly neutral, or things that go against our government platform or the position which we maintain in the face of big world problems."

"It is insidious to say that the U.S. Government has asked us for something that might be harmful to our sovereignty and national dignity," he stated.

Havana on Security Preparations

PA291934 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Fifteen hundred U.S. troops are expected to arrive shortly in Costa Rica to join the vast security operation mounted in that Central American country on the occasion U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to San Jose on 3 December. This military contigent will join hundreds of U.S. special operatives and 1,500 Costa Rican civil guardsmen who will be in charge of security along a 30-meter by 6-km strip from Juan Santamaria Airport to Government House. It has been reported that a U.S. Air Force Galaxy transport plane landed in that airport with special security equipment and two H-3 helicopters for Reagan's exclusive use. The vast security operation will begin today, it was officially reported in the Costa Rican capital.

FMLN LEADERS DENY ARMED ACTION IN COSTA RICA

PA261740 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Five of FMLN's top leaders have sent a note to Hernan Garron Salazar, president of the Legislative Assembly, declaring that they have not carried out any action in Costa Rica and denying any involvement in the abortive kidnapping of Japanese citizen (Otjayasuk) Tetsui Kosuga.

The note addes: The FMLN does not sponsor any military organization in our sister country of Costa Rica. Finally, our organization has publicly proposed to the Salvadoran Government a direct dialogue without prior conditions. The note is signed by Salvador Cayetano Carpio, Ferman Cienfuegos, Shafick Jorge Handal, Joaquin Villalobos and Robert Roca.

Message to Monge

PA300332 Paris AFP in Spanish 0047 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] San Jose, 29 Nov (AFP) -- The FMLN General Command reiterated today in a message to Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge its firm determination not to carry out any kind of armed action outside of Salvadoran territory.

The message from the FMLN commanders, which was also addressed to Hernan Garron, president of the Costa Rican congress, states that the organization adopted this decision beginning in 1981; therefore, it is "absolutely false" that its members participated in the abortive kidnapping of a Japanese industrialist 2 weeks ago.

The FMLN denied that the Salvadorans whom Costa Rican police have implicated in the attempt to kidnap Tetsui Kosuga, president of Matsuchita Electric, are members of the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers or any other of the FMLN's affiliate organizations.

"We are fighting against a strong and difficult enemy. It is illogical to believe that we would want to open new fronts of discord abroad by acts of criminal terrorism," said [name indistinct] Castillo, representative of the FMLN General Command. Castillo said that the FMLN, after broad investigations, "can assure the Costa Rican people that those implicated in the attempt to kidnap Kosuga have never been linked to our organization."

After emphatically rejecting any involvement by his organization in the attempt to kidnap the Matsushita executive , Castillo said that the action could have been carried out by "spontaneous groups, with no responsible political leadership and with primitive and misguided political thinking, who were simply guided by criminal instincts." Moreover, the FMLN leader noted that the act could have been the work of "foreign forces interested in creating an atmosphere in Costa Rica adverse to the struggle of the FMLN and the Salvadoran people."

NICARAGUAN DEPUTY INTERIOR MINISTER TO VISIT

PA300254 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Managua -- The deputy interior minister of Nicaragua will arrive in the country tomorrow. Deputy Security Minister Johnny Campos said that his colleague responsible for interior affairs in the neighboring northern country will come to Costa Rica with an open agenda. Thus far there is no information on any specific topic to be discussed. Rather it is said that the agenda will be left open for the discussion of any topics they choose. The Nicaraguan official is expected to arrive tomorrow. He will meet with officials of the Public Security Ministry and (?other) officials of our government.

DEPUTIES POSTPONE TRIP TO CUBA UNTIL JANUARY

PA270241 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] The trip by deputies to Cuba in response to an invitation sent by the Cuban Government through the Popular Vanguard Party has been postponed until January 1983. This decision was made because the majority of the deputies would not go because of previous commitments and because this is not the best time of the year to travel. The United People deputies say that in January a larger number of deputies would go, which would make it a more representative delegation.

EL SALVADOR

DEPUTY EXPRESSES HAPPINESS OVER REAGAN VISIT

PA300029 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2355 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Maria Julia Castillo, second vice president of the Constituent Assembly, said today that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's trip to Central America "makes us very happy." The deputy said that "Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana's meeting with the U.S. President in Costa Rica constitutes a positive factor for a more stable political future in the region." She added that although the issues to be broached by President Reagan regarding the situation in the area and specifically in El Salvador are unknown, it is a known fact that the region's situation is of interest to both the Central American countries and the United States. According to the vice president of the assembly, where El Salvador is concerned, many needs must be presented to the U.S. President in the military, economic, social and political areas. Unofficially it was learned that among the main points to be mentioned by the Salvadoran president to his U.S. counterpart is the continuation of military and economic aid.

Military sectors are concerned over the possible suspension of U.S. aid because of the activities of the death squads. Military sources have said that the armed forces cannot fight against the guerrillas without U.S. assistance.

VENCEREMOS CITES AREA REACTION TO REAGAN TRIP

PA300434 (Clandestine) Radio Veceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] The Latin American Federation of Newsmen, Felap, has supported the pacification proposal for Central America made by the Mexican and Venezuelan governments and has condemned the Reagan administration's warmongering attitude in the region. The Felap has also asked international newsmen to reject President Reagan's visit to Central America, adding that the constant interventions in the region are part of plans made abroad to provoke a regionalization of the war.

An active campaign in solidarity with the peoples of Central America and in repudiation of President Reagan's trip to the region is being carried out by Mexican solidarity organizations. On Monday there will be a bid demonstration in honor of the leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front murdered in 1980. On Saturday there will be a demonstration at the U.S. Embassy and on the same day, in Guadalajara, there will be a rally of solidarity with the Central American peoples.

When President Reagan arrives in Costa Rica on 3 December, 3,000 security soldiers -- of which 1,500 will be U.S. citizens -- will be protecting him. The same will occur in Honduras. The police forces in Honduras have begun a repressive campaign intended to stop repudiation of President Reagan's trip by Honduran people's organizations. Media sources have said that Reagan's visit to Central America seeks to consolidate an alliance among the bloodiest dictatorships of the region, form a circle around the Sandinist revolution and stop the advance of the revolutionary movements in the area.

Two hundred intellectuals of the continent who participated in the recent dialogue of the Americas seminar have condemned U.S. intervention in Central America and have denounced the aggressive character of the tour of the region to be made by President Reagan.

In a communique issued in Mexico the intellectuals state that the only purpose of Reagan's upcoming visit to the Honduran, Salvadoran and Costa Rican Governments is to reinforce and seal a military alliance intended to result in open aggression. They add that the Central American peoples will react to this by erasing their borders, and the United States will face a new Playa Giron.

FMLN REPORTS RESULTS OF 'NATIONAL CAMPAIGN'

PA291509 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] We announce to our people the results to date in our nationwide military campaign:

During the period covering 10 October to 27 November, the FMLN inflicted 852 casualties on the enemy, including the dead and wounded. The FMLN captured 239 prisoners of war on the battlefields. During our [words indistinct] nationwide military campaign the FMLN recovered 530 rifles and 31 support weapons [armas de apoyo] divided as follows; 13 M-79 grenade launchers, 5 M-60 machineguns, 2 .50-cal machineguns, 2 60-mm mortars, 4 81-mm mortars, 2 120-mm mortars and 3 90-mm cannon.

During this military campaign, we confiscated 127,163 rounds of various calibers from the dictatorship. We recovered 481 projectiles and grenades for these support weapons. We downed two helicopters and damaged another. Our forces damaged a "push-pull" [in English] plane. Our people advance; the enemy retreats!

FMLN DETAILS TAKEOVERS IN LA UNION DEPARTMENT

PA291645 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Excerpt] The FMLN continues winning victory after victory in Northern La Union Department. Our revolutionary forces have victoriously entered five of the main towns in northern La Union Department -- namely, Lislique, Anamoros, Toloros, Nueva Esparta and Monteca. To further inform our people of such revolutionary victories, we contact one of our mobile units in Toloros, in La Union Department:

[Begin relay] From the town of Toloros, in northern La Union Department, this is a transmission from the mobile unit of Radio Venceremos. On this occasion, we want to report to our people on new military victories achieved by our revolutionary army. Today, the FMLN has taken absolute control of all the towns in northern La Union Department. Our forces have entered the towns of Nueva Esparta, Toloros and Monteca. We now occupy five towns, which are under full control of FMLN forces. [end relay]

HAVANA CITES GREEN BERET DIRECT COMMAND ROLE

PA291950 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Radio Venceremos, the official voice of the FMLN, has charged that U.S. Green Berets will from now on direct counterinsurgency operations by the Salvadoran Army. The source cited seized documents sent to the Salvadoran military commands by the U.S. Army Southern Command, headquartered in the Panama Canal. The station stresses that according to the captured documents, the chief of that U.S. Army organization, Lt Gen Wallace Nutting, ordered the Green Beret advisers to assume command of the Salvadoran regime's troops.

Radio Venceremos referred to a meeting held in the Panama Canal Zone by senior U.S., Salvadoran and Honduran officers, at which it was agreed that due to the loss of command capacity by the Salvadoran Army the U.S. military advisers would assume command of special antiguerrilla operations. It was also agreed that the Honduran Army would participate in counterinsurgency operations underway in the Salvadoran departments of San Miguel, La Union and Morazan.

FMLN COMMEMORATES MURDER OF FDR LEADERS

PA292342 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Message issued by the FMLN General Command on the second anniversary of the murder of the Executive Council of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, Dated 27 November -- read by announcer]

[Text] To the peoples of El Salvador and the world:

Two years ago, six genuine representatives of our people were savagely murdered. The companeros of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] Executive Council were massacred on 27 November 1980 on orders of the fascist military officers who continue to hold power within the armed forces.

On 4 December these same criminals killed four Americans nuns, and on 4 January 1981 they killed two U.S. agrarian reform advisers.

Since 15 October 1979 more than 40,000 murders have been committed, and the criminals are not only free to continue their killings with impunity, but remain at the head of the army, the security corps and the government.

Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia is still the defense minister, Col Francisco Moran is still heading the Treasury Police and Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson is the president of the Constituent Assembly.

Right now several agents of the repressive corps are under indictment for the killings of the nuns and the American advisers, but there is no trial underway against those who planned and carried out the murders of our companeros of the FDR Executive Council, despite the fact that the murderers are well known.

We report to our people that the Salvadoran regime has rigged these trials to satisfy the demands of Ambassador Deane Hinton, but the planners, who are also the leaders of the death squads, have not even been mentioned in the investigations that the government is conducting. The investigation conducted by the U.S. Government and its embassy in our country directly involves General Garcia, Colonel Moran, Major d'Aubuisson, Lt Colonel (Cruz), Capt (Eduardo Avila), Lt Rodolfo Lopez Sibrian and millionaires Hans Christ and Ricardo Sol Meza. None of them is being tried; they will not be tried as long as they are in the top ranks of the armed forces and hold important government posts.

Kidnapping, murder and massacre are the desperate tools the facists use to try and stop the political and military advance of the heroic Salvadoran people.

Despite the certification that President Reagan presented to his Congress, the systematic violation of human rights continues in our country with the support of the present U.S. Administration.

FDR member Valentin Saul Villalta was kidnapped on 20 August 1982, and the kidnapping of Luis Menjivar, Carlos Alberto Molina, Mauricio Domenech Velasquez, Jorge Herrera, David Elias Cuadron and several union leaders was reported on 20 October 1982. A group of them was subsequently presented, but the rest of them are still missing.

These actions are only a few of the crimes committed by the fascists who are controlling the armed forces.

The FMLN General Command, an interpreter and representative of the best sentiments and aspirations of the Salvadoran people, states the following:

1. We demand the trial and punishment of the true criminals. If the Salvadoran authorities had any interest in clearing up these crimes, they would investigate and try those responsible. Paradoxically, it only took a few words from D'Aubuisson for Captain (Avila) and Lieutenant) Lopez Sibrian, those directly responsible for the killings of the U.S. advisers and ISTA [Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation] President Rodolfo Viera, to be exempted from any legal responsibility.

2. We demand the immediate release of Companeros Villalta, Menjivar, Molina, Domenech, Cuadron, Herrera and the union leaders.

3. We want all these criminal actions carried out by the officers who make up the armed forces high command to be taken into account and any certification about an improvement in the Salvadoran human rights situation to be rejected.

On this day we recall Companeros Enrique Alvarez Cordova, Juan Chacon, (Enrique Escobar Barrera), (Humberto Mendoza), (Manuel Franco) and (Doroteo Hernandez) as true examples of people's fighters who have given their lives so that we can have freedom, justice and peace. They are present in our struggle as a testimony of the best ideals of our nationality and the most heartfelt hopes of our people.

We reiterate our proposal for a dialogue, but we don't hesitate to reaffirm our determination to fight until we succeed. United to fight until final victory, revolution or death. We will win!

El Salvador, 27 November 1982

CORRECTION TO VENCEREMOS COMMENT ON REAGAN TRIP

The following corrections to the item entitled "Reaction to Upcoming Ronald Reagan Tour," and subtitled "Venceremos Comments," published in the 29 November Latin America DAILY REPORT, P 7, are supplied from a rebroadcast:

Second paragraph, line five reads: ...the dominating groups continued using the maneuver of the coup d'etat in March without changing the repressive and oppressive structures of the previous regime. The new military... (supplying indistinct passage)

Third paragraph, line two reads: ...repression has a partner that promotes and finances it: U.S. imperialism. The... (supplying indistinct words)

GUATEMALA

REAGAN-RIOS MONTT MEETING 'COULD IMPROVE' TIES

PA292118 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] State Council spokesman (Edgar Ponce) said that despite the varied opinions in the United States on the current situation in Guatemala, the Reagan administration recognizes that Guatemala is undergoing a democratization process.

Guatemala is now a valid interlocutor, (Ponce) said, analyzing the motive behind President Reagan's dialogue with the Guatemalan chief of state, because with the support of the young officers the armed forces have made advances possible, mainly in the area of human rights.

The bilateral relations between the United States and Guatemala could improve through the meeting of the two chief executives, (Ponce) explained. In conclusion he said that such an improvement would be beneficial to Guatemala in view of the U.S. Government's influence over international financial organizations.

MINISTER RULES OUT COUP DURING REAGAN TRIP

PA300056 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0006 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Guatemala City 29 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan Interior Minister Col Ricardo Mendez Ruiz today ruled out the possibility of a coup d'etat during the absence of Gen Efrain Rios Montt, who will go to Honduras to meet with Ronald Reagan on 4 December.

Colonel Mendez Ruiz said that it is very unlikely that there would be a coup, "because Gen Efrain Rios Montt's position" as president of Guatemala "is very solid." The officer said that some political sectors are seeking to divide the armed forces, but he added that there is firm unity within the army ranks and therefore there is no possibility of a coup d'etat.

As a result of the coup attempt of 20 October in which several military officers were implicated, including Col Luis Gordillo, a former member of the military junta that governed from 23 March to 9 June, there has been fear in official circles that a new coup attempt would be made during Rios Montt's trip to San Pedro Sula to meet with the U.S. President.

Defense Minister Gen Oscar Mejia Victores has constantly been named as a possible replacement for Rios Montt in the presidency, as has Jorge Serrano Elias, president of the State Council.

HONDURAS

LOCAL PRESS VIEWS PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT

PA292304 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2149 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 29 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- President Ronald Reagan's visit to Honduras and the suspension of the joint U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers have been interpreted by political commentators as a turn toward "negotiated solutions."

According to press analysts, "the tendency is to see a turn in the U.S. policy toward Central America, which would show at least rhetorical differences between the programs of former Secretary of State Alexander Haig and current Secretary of State George Shultz."

A local newspaper said that Shultz "shows greater concern for a negotiated solution and a greater respect for specific areas such as human rights and the effective operation of democratic regimes in accordance with the U.S. tradition."

It was also stated that the U.S. President's visit will contribute to strengthening the Honduran democratic process that began 10 months ago after a long period during which the military was in power.

The same sources admitted that it is premature to draw conclusions about President Reagan's visit, but they indicated that there was "a moderate optimism about its effects on the Central American conflict and the problems of democracy in this part of the tropics."

Meanwhile, the accrediting of hundreds of newsmen continues for a news conference that President Reagan might hold in the Col Armando Escalon Air Base in San Pedro Sula, in northern Honduras. The holding of the news conference is still in doubt.

The U.S. President will arrive in Honduras at 1500 (2100 GMT) on Saturday, 4 December, and will leave for Washington at 1800 (0100 GMT) [as received] that same day.

During the visit Reagan will hold meetings with Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova and Guatemalan President Efrain Rios Montt.

The problems of electronic communications between San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa and the fact that the U.S. presidential plane cannot land in the small airport of the capital have revived old controversies about the need to modernize those services. More than 1,000 U.S. Secret Service agents and hundreds of members of the local police and army will be deployed in San Pedro Sula, where even the most well-known reporters and officials will be forced to fill out written questionnaires before being given passes to the San Pedro Sula airport. The government has appointed diplomat Roberto Martinez Ordonez and Col Oscar Mejia Peralta as coordinators for Reagan's 3-hour visit to Honduras.

SUAZO: REAGAN VISIT 'SHOW OF SUPPORT'

PA300444 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Nov 82 p 3

[By Correspondent Juan Bosco Campos]

[Text] La Paz -- Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova, president of the republic, has confirmed a visit by Pope John Paul II to this country in February. Preparations are being made by the church and the government to greet the pontiff.

Suazo Cordova also referred to the upcoming visit to our country -- specifically San Pedro Sula -- by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, which he described as "a show of support for all Hondurans wanting to live in peace and seeking to have this peace extend throughout all of Central America."

The Honduran chief of state arrived in his hometown on the occasion of the popular carnival that is traditionally held during the patron saint festivities of Our Lady of Sorrow. La Paz was filled with visitors from all parts of the country who went there to rejoice in the happiness of all the people of La Paz. The chief of state, telling his fellow party members and visitors of the efforts that the Liberal government is carrying out to tackle all the problems of the nation, said they require the participation of all Hondurans. The leader from La Paz referred to Christ's teachings, which he said must be a guide for solving all our problems.

SUAZO ADDRESSES CONGRESS CLOSING ON 27 NOVEMBER

PA280048 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1628 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Speech by President Roberto Suazo Cordova to the closing session of the National Congress in Tegucigalpa -- live]

[Text] National Congress President Efrain Bu Giron; Carlos Manuel Arita Palomo, president of the Supreme Court of Justice; Brig Gen Gustavo Adolfo Alvarez Martinez, armed forces chief; Your Excellencies, distinguished chiefs of diplomatic missions and representatives of international organizations; honorable presidential designates; gentlemen members of the cabinet; Msgr Hector Enrique Santos, illustrious and most reverend archbishop of Tegucigalpa; honorable deputies to the National Congress; honorable justices of the Supreme Court of Justice; members of the Armed Forces Supreme Council; special guests; ladies and gentlemen:

The first regular period of sessions of the National Congress adjourns today. Upon appearing today on this occasion before this deliberative body that expresses the will of our people, I wish to express first of all my deep satisfaction because our fatherland has returned to the state of legality as an essential step toward an effective operation of democratic, representative and pluralist institutions and toward the completion of projects for progress and for Honduras' overall betterment.

The existence of the legislative branch and the division of powers is an encouraging sign in every civilized nation, because through the work of these powers within their areas of jurisdiction, development programs are planned, a harmonious and stable coexistence is strengthened and joint action is carried out for the common good.

That is why Honduras' resumption of a constitutional and legal regime, based on the sovereignty of our people freely expressed at the polls, must be a source of pride to Hondurans; and why all, without exceptions of any kind, must reassert the commitment to preserve these institutions that we are building in order to be able to tell the future generations, through history's lessons, that we have made efforts to build a better fatherland.

Upon assuming the presidency of the republic, I expressed to the conscience of our people and to the conscience of the peoples of the world my unflinching determination to convoke the country's various sectors to a national encounter, to a meeting of minds of all sectors, promoting a government of consensus to which all would contribute to effectively administering justice and promoting a solid unity of the Honduran people.

I noted on that historic opportunity that the path to the restoration of republican institutions has been long and rugged, and that we will not waiver in this struggle because it has been a struggle of the vast majorities for everybody's well-being. I also said, and I reiterate it today and at this hallowed hall, that it behooves us now to preserve and to perfect the republic that was bequeathed to us by the builders of our nation and to watch over and strengthen its institutions because it will be a valuable legacy to the generations that will follow and because the people cannot abandon their responsibilities. We, as their leaders, must assume our mission of directing and guiding them toward their noble and legitimate aspirations.

When I took the oath as ruler of all Hondurans, I undertook a commitment of honor: to put together a government of high public morality and institutional ethics in which the officials would be servants of the people and not the other way around.

We cannot ignore the fact that, in order to preserve and to perfect the republic, which must be a fundamental concern in our citizenship obligations and our constitutional duties, the actions of the legislative branch must be geared at all times toward the promulgation and strengthening of a legal order to promote the completion of great national tasks in the economic, political and social spheres. That is why I wish to congratulate the sovereign National Congress for the valuable and diligent work it has done during its first regular period of sessions that started after the inauguration of the government we head by an honest decision of the Honduran people.

In a few months this state branch has issued over 120 decrees and adopted other measures aimed, with a comprehensive and balanced philosophy, at promoting the well-being of the Honduran community. In the institutional evolution of our country, this state branch is also an eloquent expression of political pluralism, which is essential for the operation of democracy as a lifestyle and system of government.

The people's representatives have been deliberating here with a deep sense of patriotism, outlining ideas and submitting proposals that, although showing disagreements in some cases, have been inspired by the common denominator of a desire that legislative work be translated into work for the benefit of the present and future of the Honduran nation.

As president of the republic, I wish to express to the honorable representatives of our people gathered at this state branch that I will not spare any effort to make Honduras a great and respected fatherland. However, the ground that has been covered and that which remains to be covered will always be fraught with vicissitudes which we must overcome with constant sacrifice and permanent devotion to the good of all Hondurans.

We found our Hondurans in a serious and disturbing economic crisis situation. In a short period of 10 months of constitutional government, we have tried to improve this situation through the adoption of measures of various types, such as strict administrative austerity, a reduction of public spending, coordination of the activities of autonomous agencies with the policies of the central government, measures to rationalize the use of various resources, efforts to maintain the balance required in relations between capital and labor and resolute efforts to make [servicing of] the foreign debt more adequate through successful negotiations with international financial organizations.

In the political sphere, the mere fact that our government was the result of a popular consultation that allowed the people to express their will was an essential starting point to maintaining a climate of domestic coexistence, with clear international repercussions.

Based on this, we have maintained an attitude of respect for constitutional guarantees as befits a country that is governed democratically, allowing the people to express their aspirations with the conviction and assurance that their government leaders will know how to interpret them in order to bring them about.

We are facing a difficult era characterized by dramatic conditions in the Central American region. These circumstances have had repercussions in our country, where we have had acts of violence and subversion, in the face of which the government I head has acted with good sense and vigor, counting on the backing of our people and the support of the armed forces which, just as they knew how to be a positive factor in the establishment of the constitutional and democratic regime, have also reiterated their identification with the political system by which the country's destiny is being guided.

In the field of social development, we have launched and continued implementing projects to improve the living conditions of Hondurans in the areas of agrarian reform, infrastructure, health, education and housing. We have also tried to establish coordination and a balanced relationship among the forces devoted to production.

Hondurans is located at the center of a region of the continent that is experiencing political and social turmoil, which gives rise to concern and questions in regard to current international relations. Central America is undergoing a stage of historical definitions prompted by serious and deep-rooted problems that must be solved objectively, so as to enjoy peaceful coexistence and achieve a shared development.

For this reason, in the area of foreign policy my government has unhesitatingly reasserted that it will faithfully abide by such principles as nonintervention, respect for the right of self-determination of peoples, cooperation with interdependence, the guarantee of human rights and the defense of its territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

We have submitted a peace proposal for Central America that has been hopefully and sympathetically received by the international community. We continue working on it without pause and in coordination with other democratically governed nations which, like Honduras, realize that peace and freedom must be (?enjoyed) by all of our people.

I express fervent hopes for the personal well-being of each one of the honorable deputies and for a growing success of the legislative branch. I also express my gratitude for the cooperation they have given to the executive branch for the common goal of Honduras [word indistinct] as the supreme reason for our fundamental concerns and our public responsibilities. Thank you very much. [applause]

CONGRESS APPROVES CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

PA262219 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Yesterday the National Congress approved the constitutional amendments that were under debate, while also deciding that the president of the republic will remain the commanding general of the Honduran Armed Forces. In yesterday's session, the National Congress rejected the motion to change his title to supreme chief of the armed forces, ratifying his position as commanding general of the Honduran Armed Forces instead. This decision was reached at the outset of the third and last debate on the draft bill on constitutional amendments.

MILITARY OFFICER DISMISSES COUP RUMORS

PA261901 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 25 Nov 82 p 37

[Text] In the Armed Forces Supreme Council there has not even been a thought of a coup d'etat against the constitutional government, Col Roberto Martinez Avila said yesterday in San Pedro Sula.

Martinez Avila, commander of the 3d Infantry Battalion and chief of the 2d Military Region headquarters in San Pedro Sula, said that the armed forces respect, as they should, the constitutional government that has emerged from elections. He described the president's work program and plans as positive and beneficial.

Coup d'Etat

"I don't know why there is always talk about this. I want to state that the military men have not and are not thinking of a coup d'etat."

"The rumors about coups are bad for the nation's health, especially in the current times," he added.

Keeping Promises

Replying to a question from LA TRIBUNA, the high-ranking officer said: "I think that Dr Suazo Cordova is keeping all the promises he made to the people in his political campaign. Not much can be done in a short time, but the government has the intention of improving the standard of living of all Hondurans."

The Same Authority

Regarding the constitutional reforms dealing with the armed forces that have been requested by the military to the National Congress, Martinez Avila said that "what is sought is a change in terminology, not a change of substance, but of form, which in no way will reduce the authority of the president of the republic. He would continue with the same command and authority."

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA, RAMIREZ ON BORDER PROBLEMS, REAGAN TOUR

PA280233 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2302 GMT 27 Nov 82

["Face the People" program with Junta Coordinator Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, and junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado, on 26 November in the Riguero neighborhood of Managua -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Ortega] On one of the islands of the Great Lake, in the Solentiname Islands, the funeral of a brother Sandinist, a brother fighter loved by everyone, Capt Laureano Mairena, took place. Companero Laureano sacrificed of himself during the struggle against the Somoza dictatorship. A hero of the revolutionary war, he continued to sacrifice after the triumph to defend what had cost so much to achieve: the freedom of our people, our people's independence. Our brother Laureano is a victim of the aggressive policy that the present U.S. Government is carrying out against our revolution.

We don't go around talking without any knowledge, and we don't go around inventing stories. We speak of reality, and what does reality indicate? While they want Nicaragua to appear as the aggressor, in Nicaragua beloved sons of our people continue falling. They are murdered by the Somozist guards who are supported by the current U.S. Government's policy. Every day there are dead men at the border. This is truly sorrowful for the Nicaraguan people. We would love to experience a situation without aggression, without war; to put all our efforts into making the land in our country produce and increasing production; to invest all our resources -- economic, material and human -- in the production of our country, in the construction of schools and homes. What happens? In view of this aggressive policy we continually have to keep up our guard.

We have to emphasize this subject especially here in the city, in Managua, and other cities of our country that are not really affected by these difficulties experienced in the border area with Honduras. It is really our peasant brothers, small and medium producers who live in the border area with Honduras in the Departments of Chinandega, Madriz, Nueva Segovia, Jinotega and in Zelaya, who are the ones facing a situation that makes their work impossible. You hear of the news every day. You hear of the companeros who are murdered, who have their throats cut and are tortured, and it is there that we have the armed forces of the people, the border guards, the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS], and the Interior Ministry fighting against those criminals and protecting our people. This is why we have had to declare that area a military emergency zone. Even though it may sound contradictory, organizing ourselves in the militia or participating in revolutionary surveillance, in the reserve battalions, in the EPS, with the Interior Ministry, with the border guards, with the Sandinist police and so forth, we are defending the right to peace that Nicaragua is claiming. [applause]

The message given tonight by the children who represent the Sandinist Children's Association on this November night is a truly beautiful message, a sincere message that shows the will for peace that our people have. This is also a message for the Honduran children, and for the people and parents of those children in Honduras -- I repeat, a message for the children and parents of those children in Honduras -- who are being exposed because of the irresponsible attitude of some Honduran military chiefs. This attitude is irresponsible because, although it is true that they are being pressured by the United States and they are instruments of U.S. policy, if they had some dignity and some love for Honduras and its people they would not lend themselves to being instruments of aggression against Nicaragua. We have said that the problem is not really a problem between Honduras and Nicaragua or Nicaragua and Honduras but a problem of the U.S. Government refusing to accept the Nicaraguan revolution and wanting to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution; and to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution, the U.S. Government has decided to use Honduran territory as a base for operations to attack Nicaragua.

There it has found people without a will, people without dignity, people who have nothing Honduran or Central American in them and who lend themselves to the criminal actions of the U.S. Government.

The message given to us tonight by the Nicaraguan children is a message that we are sure that the Honduran children will identify with. The people of Honduras will also identify with this message, because the people of Honduras are friends and brothers of the Nicaraguan people. It is not the people of Honduras who agree with this policy; quite the opposite. The people of Honduras have demonstrated their repudiation of this policy; they have rejected this policy.

What have we got left to do? We must continue struggling for peace, and to continue struggling for peace means that you must be willing to put forward every effort necessary to struggle, achieve and reach peace. To achieve peace we must be willing to talk, discuss, converse with the party responsible for this bloodshed in Central America and Nicaragua: the U.S. Government. We are willing to talk with them, meet with them and hold a dialogue with them, but they are not willing to talk with Nicaragua because it is difficult for them to speak with worthy governments. They are accustomed to dealing with docile governments, they are accustomed to imposing their positions; therefore, they don't want to talk with Nicaragua. Even with this rejection, we continue expressing our willingness to talk with the U.S. Government. We are willing to talk with the Central American governments, with the Central American rulers, with any country in Central America, and we have specifically invited the Honduran president to talk despite the fact that it is in Honduras that those thousands of Somozist guards who attack our people on a daily basis are stationed. We have said that we are willing to talk; therefore, Nicaragua continues with its stand in favor of talking with any government in Central America and with the U.S. Government. This is the effort that Nicaragua is making internationally.

Now, what efforts is Nicaragua making in the internal field? We have to guarantee this struggle for peace. How can we guarantee it? By participating in the defense of the revolution, organizing ourselves within the militia. Speaking of the militia I would like to say that at this moment when the Somozists are attacking and when we have exposed the fact that there are specific plans for bigger actions, we are putting the firmness, honesty and sincerity of those who call themselves Sandinists to a test. I say those who call themselves Sandinists, because before 19 July there were not too many Sandinists in Nicaragua. After 19 July the revolution opened the possibility for many Nicaraguans to become Sandinists. Many of these Sandinists have been good and up front in the combat ranks, and companeros who never participated before 19 July today are good militia memebers and good army fighters, good Interior Ministry fighters and some have even fallen in combat, like many other companeros, to the Somozist guards.

Then we have some companeros who have not yet won the right to be called companeros. These persons, when they did not see much activity by the Somozist guards, participated with the militia and in the revolutionary surveillance, but when they saw it was necessary to prove themselves, they began to have second thoughts. Some had second thoughts, others are not sure and then we have those who broke and ran. As I said, these times are a test for all of us, difficult times in which the firmness, awareness and decision are put to a test and the example of Companero Laureano, a fighter in the war against the Somoza dictatorship, is one that should be learned. We have stressed the fact that during difficult times there are those who break and run, and now is when we will know who the true Sandinists and revolutionaries are, and we want to add that in this neighborhood the joining in the militia, reserve battalions and revolutionary surveillance is outstanding and exemplary. We congratulate you. [applause]

[Question by unidentified person] Companeros of the government junta, ministers and deputy ministers, I have two questions: What attitude will the Nicaraguan Government and people take in view of Reagan's visit to several Central American countries, and when will we militia members be receiving our new identification cards? For security reasons it is necessary to carry them to stop other people from pretending to be members and using the uniform to protect themselves while they commit crimes. Thank you.

[Ramirez Mercado] We would like to tell this companero that this concern regarding the effect that Mr Reagan's visit may have on Nicaragua has even been expressed by many U.S. and other reporters who are arriving in Nicaragua to learn how we feel about Mr Reagan's visit. The reason for this is that the only country that Mr Reagan will not visit in Central America -- or rather, the only chiefs of state with whom Mr Reagan will not be meeting -- will be the Nicaraguan chiefs of state. Therefore, the real objective of this visit is Nicaragua, because it is the only one that will be left out during the visits, in the same manner that it was not present when the United States created in Costa Rica that thing you all remember they called the Forum for Peace. Nicaragua was deliberately excluded from that meeting with the purpose of isolating us.

No one should be surprised that Reagan is coming and spending a few hours in Costa Rica, and that from there he will send for the Salvadoran president, and that after this he will go to Honduras and there at the airport meet with the Honduran president and later also send for the Guatemalan president. This should not be a surprise because it is the way the United States has traditionally treated these small countries. He is turning a presidential visit into an act of arrogance. That is, he is even trying to humiliate the countries he is visiting, calling the presidents to the airports and behaving in the same manner the Caesars behaved in ancient Rome; that is, showing off his power before the weak and small countries.

Mr Reagan is not visiting Nicaragua, nor does he want to meet with us. First of all, because if we were called to go and meet with him in another country of course no one would go. This country, as Commander Ortega expressed it, won its dignity; we are a worthy country, and we will not accept this type of arrogance or proposal. Furthermore, Mr Reagan is not coming to Nicaragua in order to show by this an aggressive position. He is coming to meet with the other Central American presidents but without stopping here and without taking Nicaragua into account in order to show that this visit is against Nicaragua. We don't think Mr Reagan should talk about subjects regarding Nicaragua with these presidents, but how can Reagan avoid discussing the subject of Nicaragua and Honduras when everyone knows of the enormous economic support in weapons, ammunition and technical advice they are giving the Somozist guards, the murderers who are on the other side of the Honduran border? It is quite logical then that with this visit he is trying to strengthen the Honduran Army's position, circles of the Honduran Army that are supporting this aggressive attitude against Nicaragua and that are sounding the war drums against Nicaragua. He also has to discuss this matter with the Salvadoran president. For instance, Guatemala is not an objective and honest country, and although it has not demonstrated any type of aggressiveness against Nicaragua yet, they want to involve Guatemala in this issue. [sentence as heard] They want to call the Guatemalan president to Honduras and make him participate in all these aggressive positions that the other Central American countries have been taking against Nicaragua and against our revolution.

Reagan's visit is not detached from the aggressions against Nicaragua. The Reagan government is the one that is arming and paying the Somozist guards who are daily killing our peasants, killing whole families, kidnapping coffee pickers in the Departments of Madriz, Nueva Segovia and in northern Chinandega, creating a situation of terror in that area.

These actions are directly sponsored by the CIA, and the CIA is an official organization of the U.S. Government. Therefore, Reagan's visit has to do with the imperialist interest they have in Central America; they want to strengthen the governments they will visit and isolate Nicaragua, isolate her to make possible the future aggressions they are preparing.

[Question] My name is (Alfonso Malte), and I am a member of the Riguero Neighborhood Committee. My question is as follows: Our people have surpassed the limits of indignation against those criminal actions that have shed the blood of our people, but I don't think that our people can allow, not within our country, crazy and schizoid demonstrations such as the one by the Democratic Conservative Party [PDC]. We would like to know your opinion regarding this. Thank you. [applause]

[Ortega] That is right. Here in Nicaragua there are persons who were born in Nicaragua but who don't behave or act like Nicaraguans. We won't say that they seem to have been born in the United States just because they identify themselves with the aggressive policies of the current U.S. Government, because in the United States there are people who are worthy, honest and brave; and the people here in Nicaragua who think like Reagan weren't born anywhere on this earth. They were born in hell. [applause] Their way of thinking cannot be linked to any country of the earth. They are truly diabolic. How can the Reagan government not be diabolic when it hates the Nicaraguan people and every nation that wants to be independent and free? It is a government that hates the peoples of Central America and could care less whether blood is shed in Central America. This government hates all the peoples of the world because it even hates the world which it is leading into a war that will eliminate humankind.

Only a diabolical mind can act in such manner. In addition, we must say that these individuals were born in Nicaragua, formally, but they stopped being Nicaraguans the very moment they began to think and act as they do with a mind that is also diabolical. They are the people who issued this infamous PCD letter. These are the same people who put out that newspaper which spreads venom and nastiness every day. They want to seem very moralistic, serious and Christian. They are the people from that newspaper who fired at the people several months ago. There are other people like them in the country, who were born in Nicaragua but stopped being Nicaraguans long ago.

[Question] My name is (Yelba Tapia). I am coordinator of CDS [Sandinist Defense Committee] No 11 in Zone 3. My question is: What results are being obtained from the decision adopted by the junta to declare the entire northern area of the country a military zone, and are more drastic measures planned against the internal foes who are trying to destabilize the revolution and its achievements after 3 years of constant struggle?

[Ortega] I want to tell the companera that the step of declaring the military emergency in the area along the Honduran border -- including the municipalities adjoining the Honduran border in the departments of Chinandega, Madriz, Nueva Segovia, Jinotega and Zelaya -- gives more freedom of action to our armed forces, enabling them to adopt all necessary measures. These measures cannot be adopted unless this type of action is decreed.

For example, in a war situation like the one we are experiencing now, if we do not declare the state of military emergency we would give the Somozist guardsmen a chance to operate more freely, to mobilize with greater ease, to take advantage of the situation of aggression to make their plans, gather information and obtain cooperation from the Somozist elements in the area. All of us realize that the Somozists have not disappeared with the revolution. Some Somozists remain, especially in the border area.

Therefore, with this we have a better chance of confronting the enemy. We have the chance of adopting stronger measures, like preventing the population from traveling on the roads at certain times.

This protects the population and also allows us to keep the counterrevolutionaries from traveling on the roads with ease and disguised during those hours. This also enables us to jail the Somozists who are collaborating with the guardsmen without many formalities. One cannot touch them when they take cover under the law, using all sorts of arguments. When there is a state of military emergency, they do not have this protection and we can jail them, thus depriving the Somozist guardsmen of their base of support in the border area.

Therefore, generally speaking, conditions are created to better confront the counterrevolution.

We have started enforcing the state of emergency, and the population has cooperated with us. For this reason, the counterrevolutionaries have increased their armed activities in an attempt to weaken the effectiveness of the state of military emergency. They are carrying out more armed counterrevolutionary activities but are not fighting directly against our troops; rather, they are attacking the civilian population, the peasants, the coffee pickers, the workers of the Midinra [Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform Ministry] and the technicians to terrorize them and keep them from participating in production activities and cooperating in activities for the defense of the revolution and for the military defense of the revolution.

However, we can say that we are in a better position to confront the Somozist guardsmen now that the state of military emergency has been declared. Yesterday and the day before yesterday there were some clashes at the border, which the Foreign Affairs Ministry reported in a protest to the Honduran Government. So, what happens is that the guardsmen attack civilian objectives and murder residents, literacy workers, health brigade members and so forth; and when the army goes to fight against them and a clash takes place and they cannot confront our army, they withdraw into Honduran territory. That is what they did yesterday. Yesterday, between noon and evening, they withdrew into Honduran territory, and that is where they are. The Honduran military sectors back them up, support them and wait for them there with food and all the comforts they can give them in Honduran territory.

[Question] My name is (Marcia Onez), and I live in the Riguero District. My question is for Commander Daniel Ortega: The internal enemies of our revolution are saying that the counterrevolution is coming in December. What measures is the revolutionary government adopting and guiding to counteract these rumors? [applause]

[Ortega] The most dangerous counterrevolution is the one that stayed in Nicaragua after the revolutionary victory. There is an armed counterrevolution, which is the one at the border area where the Somozist guardsmen are. This is the counterrevolution that has been attacking us since the very moment of the revolutionary triumph. In other words, it has been attacking us since the victory of the revolution. Remember how when the literacy drive began those Somozist guardsmen who were already in camps in Honduran territory murdered several of our companero literacy workers. They killed several boys and raped several girls, trying to make the literacy drive fail.

Therefore, we have been confronting the armed counterrevolution since 19 July. This armed counterrevolution has thought of launching stronger attacks each time, and so has planned stronger attacks during December. To do so, they count on the support of the Honduran Army and of the government of Mr Reagan, who is directing all this.

Therefore, to face this type of aggression that has been occurring; that is, it is not that attacks are coming...[changes thought] the attacks have been taking place since 19 July. Their plans are to launch stronger attacks. However, the way to face this is through revolutionary organization, through the organization of the militias and the revolutionary [word indistinct] and so on.

However, I have explained to you that the most dangerous counterrevolution is the one we have here. Which one do we have here? The one we have here is composed of the people who are inside Nicaragua, who hold counterrevolutionary positions and have identified themselves with the counterrevolution. Sometimes they even disguise themselves but act openly as counterrevolutionaries.

Those counterrevolutionaries are the same people who are spreading a whole lot of lies and rumors. They are the ones spreading those famous rumors. What for? To sow discontent among the people. They spread rumors about the economy. They invent. For example they say that Nicaragua is sending sugar to Cuba. Cuba is the biggest sugar producer in the world, and yet they say that we are sending sugar to Cuba. Cuba's attitude in regard to Nicaragua is one of help and not one of taking away. These people spread this type of rumor. They spread rumors to try and create the impression that the counterrevolution is going to defeat the Sandinists. They build illusions with the Somozist guards. This counterrevolution, the counterrevolution that is managed from that famous newspaper -- and we won't mention its name because we would pollute the air around here [applause] -- that counterrevolutionary attitude is today the most dangerous thing.

I tell you, the main enemy we have is not the guards -- they are just criminals, murderers who can be defeated easily every time they enter our territory. This will confuse no one. The most dangerous enemies are the ones here in Managua spreading all kinds of rumors, who take advantage of the media to spread the rumors; those who spread rumors and stories, those who do not support the revolutionary surveillance. With these people we have to be firm. With them we have to be emphatic and cannot be tolerant. It does not mean that we have to be looking for trouble or provoking anyone, but we can't allow disrespect for the revolution; we can't have them showing disrespect for our people or our dead.

Regarding your question about the plans, the plans the guards may have to carry out bigger actions: We are prepared for them; we are prepared to face them. We are already facing them. Capt Laureano Mairena was there. He was chief of the border guards in the area of Nueva Segovia. He faced them, faced those aggressive plans that our people are experiencing on a daily basis. As I told you, if they want to launch those 5,000 guards in December or January or whenever they want to launch them, let them. If they want to add other forces, let them go right ahead. We are not afraid of this. We are concerned about strengthening the revolution internally, strengthening the awareness of our people, strengthening the firmness of our people and fighting against those counterrevolutionaries who are here in the cities and inside the country. To face the other ones, the armed guards, we have the vigilance and the organization of our people. That is why it is important to strengthen the militia, and we have to insist on this; it is a daily task for all of us. This is the least that some of those who in the past did nothing can do now. Join the militia, the revolutionary surveillance; this is the least those who did nothing in the past can do now. They have to join the revolutionary surveillance if they want to defend the revolution and defend themselves. If a person does not do this it is because he lacks a conscience, because he is confused or backward.

REAGAN TRIP 'THREAT TO PEACE,' SAYS PARTY LEADER

PA301429 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Mauricio Diaz, national secretary of the Nicaraguan Peoples Social Christian Party, commented yesterday that Reagan's visit to Central America is intended to exclude Nicaragua both in the economic sense and within the context of U.S. international relations. According to Diaz, Reagan's visit to Costa Rica and Honduras on 3 and 4 December, respectively, poses a threat to peace in Central America and amounts to an endorsement of the Honduran Government for its support of the U.S. plans against Nicaragua.

SUAZO CORDOVA SPEECH TO CONGRESS CLOSING ATTACKED

PA300326 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Commentary by Eligio Alvarez Montalvan: "That Which the Honduran President Is Trying to Ignore"]

[Text] The Honduran Congress closed its first period of legislative sessions this weekend and will now recess for several weeks. During this time a permanent commission made up of 18 deputies will be in charge of matters of interest to that branch. The closing session was attended by the Honduran president, top government officials, the Armed Forces Superior Council and special guests.

As expected, Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova took the opportunity -- while being comfortably supported by Honduran military officers -- to pretend he was in charge of a Central American democracy, as if he were ruling a tropical Switzerland. He talked and talked about the virtues of his country's democracy. He began with the respect shown for the nation's laws and institutions and went on to talk of the respect that his country has for its fraternal neighboring countries.

He explained that in view of the violent situations being experienced in the Central American nations, which also affect Honduras, his government has acted with wisdom and energy, and that it has the support of the people and the armed forces. Although he didn't mention Nicaragua, Suazo Cordova implied that life on the border between the two national resembles paradise. He implied that the only people who die there do so because of old age or accidents. He implied that the Nicaraguans who live on the Honduran side of the border devote their efforts to an idyllic tilling of the land.

The Honduran president also reported that his government is faithfully complying with international law and is respecting human rights and the principles of nonintervention and the self-determination of the peoples, as if his administration wasn't flagrantly trampling the rights of workers, peasants and students, as if Honduras wasn't a country intervened by U.S. army soldiers, as if his government wasn't permitting former Somozist guardsmen and mercenaries of all kinds to kill Nicaraguans every day, and as if his government wasn't pretending to be ignorant of the invasion of Salvadoran territory by the Honduran Army -- in sum, as if he hadn't abandoned command when he allowed with impunity his position as chief of the armed forces to be snatched away from him [as heard] when there was no constitutional excuse for this. What Suazo Cordova has done by action or omission must be described as mockery and derision of his own people and an insult to the peoples of the world.

HUNGARIAN INTERIOR MINISTER VISITS STATE COUNCIL

PA261844 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Hungarian Interior Minister Istvan Horvath visited the State Council offices today, where he met with Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, president of the State Council, and Commanders of the Revolution Tomas Borge and Henry Ruiz. Commander Nunez welcomed Companero Horvath and then the three members of the FSLN National Directorate had a productive exchange of views with their guest.

Minister Praises Revolution, Departs

PA271932 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Hungarian Interior Minister Istvan Horvath was seen off at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport this morning after a week's stay in our country. Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan interior minister; Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion and Commander Rene Vivas, deputy interior ministers; as well as Guerrilla Commander Omar Cabezas, political officer of the Interior Ministry, went to the airport to bid the Hungarian minister farewell. The Hungarian minister told reporters that he was very impressed to see how the Nicaraguan people are joining the tasks to defend this process in the face of imperialist aggressions. He said that the results of this visit will become more specific in the signing of agreements between our two countries. I wish success to the Nicaraguan people who are making great efforts for their revolution, he concluded.

PCD CALLS ON REGIME TO TALK WITH OPPOSITION

PA291730 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Commentary: "The Democratic Conservative Party Advocates a National Dialogue"]

[Text] The Democratic Conservative Party [PCD] has suggested that the opposition forces and the nine should meet in Caracas to hold a dialogue that would lead to domestic peace. The proposal, sent to Presidents Luis Herrera Campins and Jose Lopez Portillo, has not been released in Nicaragua, but has been harshly attacked. On behalf of our true Sandinism and of the political pluralism we advocate, we will read this document to the Nicaraguan people who listen to the Voice of Sandino, which is part of the Sandino Revolutionary Front's information system.

The text of this proposal has reached our trench of struggle. It was signed by National Coordinator Jose Castillo Osejo and by PCD Political Secretary Adolfo Calero Portocarrero. A copy of this note has been sent to the Presidents of the United States, Honduras and Costa Rica.

The document calls for a political dialogue among Nicaragua's contending forces in order to prevent a civil war in that country and so that its citizens can enjoy peaceful coexistence in a climate of freedom and democracy. The signatories make this request to the Governments of Mexico and Venezuela in view of the fact they have issued an appeal in connection with the situation currently affecting El Salvador. It is, therefore, felt that they should show similar consideration for Nicaragua.

According to the signatories, the dialogue they are proposing should be held in Caracas and be attended by either the two rulers mentioned or their representatives.

They note that for the last 3 years the Conservative Party, PCD, has been trying to reach an understanding and to persuade others at home and abroad to keep the Nicaraguan situation from turning into a civil war. The Conservatives also base their request on the fact that Presidents Herrera Campins and Lopez Portillo recently sent letters to their counterparts in Honduras and the United States and to Government Junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega to propose a high-level dialogue between Honduras and Nicaragua.

Further on, the PCD states: Although you give basic importance to avoiding conflict between the two countries, you still admit the existence of internal conflict in our country by pointing to the presence along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border of armed contingents formed by citizens who oppose the regime of the nine. In their letter, both Herrera Campins and Lopez Portillo also hint that the regime of the nine has failed to fulfill the original political program of the Nicaraguan revolution, which the other hemispheric countries viewed with sympathy and endorsed at the 17th OAS Consultative Meeting held to review it.

The PCD warns the rulers that the international conflict they are trying to prevent is a direct consequence of the internal Nicaraguan conflict, which in turn stems from the Sandinist junta's fundamental deviations from the 1979 government program and basic statute.

After stating that the democratic parties have been demanding fulfillment of this commitment, the PCD states that the last request to the political oligarchy of the nine was made on 21 September. This letter was also sent to the presidents. The letter, however, brought no response. On the contrary, its publication in the newspaper LA PRENSA was banned by the censors, and it was published only in our party's bulletin, which has very limited circulation.

The Conservatives admit that some Nicaraguans, among them members of the various democratic parties in exile, and even many of the combatants of the political oligarchy of the nine, have taken the armed path, convinced that this is the only way to establish a democratic government that will implement the Nicaraguan revolution's original program.

By pointing out that armed struggle has been a constant practice in the history of our homeland, and that this type of struggle was also conducted by the oligarchy of the nine, the Conservatives feel that the conflict is fundamentally among Nicaraguans. From this standpoint, they feel that a dialogue among Nicaraguans is the only thing that could effectively solve the conflict. They also feel that once Nicaragua's internal problem is solved, the international problem to which it gives rise will be automatically solved.

BORGE CONFIRMS DEPUTY MINISTER'S ARREST

PA272021 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1855 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Managua, 27 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge today reported that Alberto Gamez Ortega, former deputy justice minister, was arrested on charges of corruption. Gamez Ortega, who was also district attorney for criminal cases in Managua, was arrested 9 days ago in his home in Managua by an officer of the State Security Office. Borge told reporters that Gamez Ortega's arrest demonstrates that the revolution "will show no mercy to those officials who get involved in illegal activities." Borge gave no details on the "corruption" charge against Gamez Ortega. Managua authorities had searched the deputy minister's house several times.

NICARAGUA'S CARLOS NUNEZ CONDEMNS REAGAN VISIT

PA300308 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, president of the Nicaraguan State Council, has told the Cuban press that the forthcoming visit to Central America of U.S. President Ronald Reagan is a provocation against his country and shows that Washington is not interested in finding a political solution to the conflict affecting the Central American region.

Nunez, who is visiting Cuba, added that Reagan's presence in Honduras and Costa Rica has the objective of strengthening the imperialist aggression against Nicaragua and the interventionist plans aimed at crushing the Central American liberation movements. As a result, the Sandinist commander said, the Nicaraguan revolution is preparing itself militarily and politically to give a convincing reply to any kind of aggression.

Carlos Nunez also described the situation on the border between Honduras and Nicaragua as tense due to the increased actions by the counterrevolutionary bands from the neighboring country. He unmasked the maneuver of the Honduran military regarding the alleged dismantling of camps of former Somozist guardsmen, and he said that in reality the individuals in those border bases had been transferred to other areas in the interior of Honduras.

He explained that his visit to Cuba responds to the existing exchange between the FSLN and the Communist Party of Cuba in the ideological sphere, a battlefield, he added, where a hard struggle is also being waged which will surely lead to a new victory by the revolution.

'ANTI-IMPERIALIST' LEADER CITED ON REAGAN TRIP

PA222242 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Ronald Reagan is trying to erase the impression left in Latin America and the Caribbean by U.S. support for Great Britain in the Malvinas conflict and trying to strengthen the servile regimes in Central America against Nicaragua and the revolutionary processes in El Salvador and Guatemala. The above statement was made to Radio Havana by Guillermo Toriello, president of the Anti-imperialist Tribunal of Our America.

The former foreign minister of Guatemala added that the tour of the U.S. President to Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and Honduras is designed to try to revitalize the Central American Defense Council, Condeca, as an instrument of aggression against the peoples of the area. Toriello pointed out that Reagan's meeting with the chiefs of Salvadoran and Guatemalan regimes in San Jose and Tegucigalpa confirms the shamelessness of Washington's policy as well as the intention to enlist the Costa Rican Government in the imperialist conspiracy against Central America.

The president of the anti-imperialist tribunal warned that Reagan's tour will end in total failure for the imperialist policy in the area because the Sandinist revolution as well as the popular rebellions in Guatemala and El Salvador are irreversible.

RODRIGUEZ IN MEXICO FOR 1 DEC INAUGURATION

FL300202 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of Cuba's Council of State and Ministers, today arrived in Mexico to attend the inauguration of President-elect Miguel de la Madrid on 1 December.

ONE KILLED AS UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, POLICE CLASH

FL270035 Bridgetown CANA in English 0012 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, Nov 26, CANA-REUTER -- A clash between Dominican police and university students at a protest demonstration in the capital today killed one student and injured six, Santo Domingo radio stations announced. Radio Mil and Radio Popular, two private broadcasting stations, said that 28 year-old Nicolas Valerio was shot and killed by police on the state university campus. They said that Valerio was killed and the six demonstrators injured when police tried to break up the rally which protested a planned hike in tuition fees. Police have so far made no comment on the radio reports.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 2348 GMT on 26 November reported that the students were demanding more funds for the 1983 university budget. It said the students want 56 million pesos as opposed to the 21 million allocated in the official draft budget presented to Congress this week by the executive branch.]

Today's reported violence followed an incident yesterday in which police fired tear gas into a student rally for the support of Nicaragua. Police today publicly apologised to the Nicaragua rally's organisers for interrupting the march which had been authorised by the government.

Police Investigating

FL291512 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Excerpt] A police commission is investigating the incidents which took place at the state university. The commission, ordered by Gen (Felix Ardina Gonzalez), is investigating the incidents which took place at the state university where student Nicolas Valerio was killed and more than 20 people were injured.

BRIEFS

NEW PANAMANIAN AMBASSADOR -- Carlos Gonzalez Martinez, the new Panamanian ambassador to the Dominican Republic, presented his credentials to President Salvador Jorge Blanco in October. [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 24 Nov 82 p C-7 PA]

BARBADOS

GOVERNMENT SALARY INCREASES CAUSE PROTESTS

FL250020 Bridgetown CANA in English 0010 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Nov 24, CANA -- Amid controversry and an opposition walk-out, the Barbados House of Assembly (lower house of parliament) has voted higher salaries and allowances for government ministers and parliamentary secretaries. Salaries are being increased by 108 dollars (one Bds dollar: 50 cents U.S.) a month and the travelling allowance by 31 percent.

The parliament opposition Democratic Labour Party (DKP), and the island's biggest union criticised the hikes, voted by the house two months after the government legislated a 108 dollar a month across-the-board pay increase for public servants.

The DLP said that the hikes clashed with the government's call, in the face of an economic downturn, for workers "to accept a lower standard of living."

In a statement issued outside parliament yesterday, the DLP said:" ...the political leaders of the country who have been largely responsible for the plight in which the country finds itself, have a moral obligation to make some sacrifice."

The Barbados Workers Union (BWU) -- the island's biggest -- said:" ...there is no logical reason why salaries of persons who receive renumeration at the level enjoyed by parliamentarians, some of whom derive income from other sources anyhow, should be changed whenever there is a negotiated increase for public workers".

This is the stated policy of the government.

"What is even more appalling," the union remarked, "is the level of increases which the prime minister, the ministers, the parliamentary secretaries and parliamentarians have been granted on their non-taxable travelling allowances.

The salary of the prime minister moves from 61,740 dollars a year to 63,036 dollars. The prime minister does not have a travelling allowance. Other allowances push his yearly salary to nearly 100,000 dollars.

The salary of the deputy prime minister climbs to 54,216 dollars yearly and his travelling allowance to 12,264 dollars.

The salaries of other government ministers climb to 49,812 dollars, with an additional 12,264 for travelling allowance. Parliamentary secretaries will each be paid 30,810 dollars yearly, with a travelling allowance of 8,640 dollars.

There have also been increases for the speaker of the house, the deputy speaker, the chairman of committees, the opposition leader, the president and deputy president of the Senate and other members of both houses.

In parliament yesterday Prime Minister Tom Adams defended his administration's policy of giving parliamentarians pay hikes worked out for public servants. The policy was morally justifiable on the grounds of political wisdom and common sense," he said.

Commenting on the hike in travelling allowances, Mr Adams said the cost of vehicles and gasoline had gone up and therefore "people should be paid for using their own vehicles for doing government's business."

PLANS TO SET UP NATIONAL OIL COMPANY ANNOUNCED

FL271712 Bridgetown CANA in English 1715 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov 27, CANA -- The Barbados Government has announced plans to establish a national oil company to take charge of its recently acquired petroleum production facilities. An official statement said the company would be a subsidiary of the National Petroleum Corporation (NPC), a statutory body which also handles domestic distribution of the island's natural gas supplies.

Government this year entered into an agreement to buy for 12 million dollars (U.S.) the southern Barbados oil wells and other production facilities of the American Mobil Corporation. Barbados has for years been producing between a quarter and a third of its crude oil requirements, which last year totalled 1.2 million barrels.

The government statement said that deputy chairman of the NPC, Louis de Verteuil, was tipped to head the new company. Mr de Verteuil has had a wealth of experience in petroleum operations in Trinidad and Tobago and here since Barbados started commercial production of crude in 1978, the statement said.

JAMAICA

GALLIMORE REBUTS MAURICE BISHOP'S CHARGES

FL291305 Bridgetown CANA in English 2055 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 28, CANA -- Jamaica has accused Grenada's prime minister, Maurice Bishop, of "misrepresentation to appease his ideological masters" in statements attributed to him on the recently concluded Caribbean Community (Caricom) summit held in Ocho Rios.

Reacting to local press reports that quoted the Grenadian leader as saying that Jamaica and Barbados opposed many issues at the summit, among them the principle of ideological pluralism and the declaration of the Caribbean as a zone of peace, junior minister of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Neville Gallimore, said Mr Bishop was merely playing up to his masters.

He was giving the official response in the absence of Foreign Minister Hugh Shearer, who is attending a conference in Geneva.

Mr Gallimore said that Jamaica regretted that Mr Bishop felt the need to launch a personal attack on Prime Minister Edward Seaga, on the heels of what was generally agreed to have been a very successful Caricom summit. "All the decisions taken by the Caricom summit, both in the plenary and caucus (sessions) were taken on the basis of consensus," he said, "that is, supported by all Caricom members, including Jamaica, Barbados and Grenada."

Mr Bishop told a government-sponsored rally in Grenada last week that Jamaica and Barbados had opposed the concept of ideological pluralism within the 12-nation community and accused them of using the summit to defend United States' interests.

Mr Gallimore dismissed the idea that Prime Minister Seaga was opposed to ideological pluralism in the region, and to support his claim, quoted sections of the declaration of Ocho Rios which set out the Caricom leaders' position on various issues.

Among other things Caricom leaders recognised that "the emergence of ideological plurialism in the community responds to internal processes and is an irreversible trend within the international system," but committed themselves to "ensuring that it will not inhibit the processes of integration."

On the question of the Caribbean being declared a zone of peace, Mr Gallimore said: "It is unbelievable that Prime Minister Bishop could try to accuse any Caricom leader for the non-inclusion (in the final communique) of the Caribbean being made a zone of peace, seeing that this had formed part of the draft communique as recommended by the ministers of foreign affairs and was only removed by unanimous, repeat, unanimous, decision of the heads of government with Prime Minister Bishop present."

SAINT VINCENT

BUSINESSMEN STAGE MORE ANTITAX DEMONSTRATIONS

FL260050 Bridgetown CANA in English 0004 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Kingstown, Saint Vincent, Nov. 25, CANA -- Saint Vincent businessmen closed their businesses for three hours today and formed a picket line around the House of Assembly as government started debate on a controversial three percent tax imposed last September.

The businessmen, led by the Chamber of Industry and Commerce and a pressure group called "The Group of Concerned Traders" contend the tax will eat into their working capital and force many of them out of business. They closed their businesses for four days last month to pressure government into withdrawing the tax.

Debate on the tax was still continuing tonight with government arguing that the tax is absolutely necessary, fair and must remain.

Opposition parliamentarians, however support the businessmen in their call for the complete removal of the tax.

Parliament Passes Tax Bill

FL262340 Bridgetown CANA in English 2325 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Kingstown, Saint Vincent, Nov 26, CANA -- The Saint Vincent and the Grenadines parliament last night passed into law a controversial three per cent traders' tax, that has placed government and the local business community at loggerheads since its implementation last September.

There was no immediate reaction from the businessmen to the passage of the measure, but it is widely expected they may step up their protest.

Speaking during the debate, newly appointed opposition leader James Mitchell said the tax would have long-term repercussions on the investment climate here. He argued that if local investors were finding it difficult to gain a reasonable return on their investments, he could not see foreign businessmen injecting capital into the country under the same conditions.

The other two opposition parliamentarians, Randolph Russell and Calder Williams, urged government to start dialogue with the business community to reach a possible compromise.

But the government side ignored the calls of the opposition for a amendment, with Communications and Works Minister Arthur Williams issuing a warning that government would deal firmly with offenders as laid out in the bill when it is passed into law.

TRINIDAD-TOBAGO

CHAMBERS SAYS BISHOP DISCUSSED ELECTION PLANS

FL271710 Bridgetown Cana in English 1644 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, Nov 27, Cana -- Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has laid out a time-table in talks with his Trinidad and Tobago counterpart, George Chambers, leading up to a referendum on a constitution after which there will be elections, it has been officially announced here.

Mr Chambers told reporters on his return from the just-concluded Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of government summit in Jamaica, that in his discussions there with the Grenada minister, he took the opportunity to raise a number of issues. Among these were the question of a review tribunal to handle their cases, the role of the judiciary and an appellate jurisdiction.

"I also raised the question of a constitution and approval of the constitution and election," he said. "Mr Bishop has replied to every question." He added: "Suffice it to say, more particularly in the light of my discussions with Mr Bishop, he has laid out a timetable leading right up to a referendum on a constitution, not necessarily a Westminster type, one which in his views suits Grenada at this time, leading up to election."

The question of elections in Grenada, where Mr Bishop came to power in a March 1979 coup, was one of the subjects raised during discussion of a Barbados-proposed Human Rights Amendment to the Caricom Treaty during the summit. The new international airport being constructed with Cuban assistance at Point Salines [was another].

While the Trinidad and Grenada leaders spoke at length, and Mr Bishop had also touched on his plans before the conference in caucus, Mr Chambers said he was not prepared to disclose those plans. "But in his private discussions with Mr Bishop," Mr Chambers said, "He indicated a time-table, and advised me that in the light of certain peculiar problems, he did not wish to lay his time-table before plenary or caucus. But he did indicate some dates to me."

Some Caricom member states, particularly Barbados, have been pressing Grenada to hold elections promised shortly after the coup three and a half years ago.

TALKS ON BAUXITE SALE TO VENEZUELA UNDERWAY

FL260030 Bridgetown CANA in English 2349 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 25, CANA -- Negotiations have started between Venezuela and Guyana on a multi-million deal involving the sale of 500,000 tonnes of Guyanese bauxite to the neighbouring state over the next 12 months, diplomatic sources here said today. According to a spokesman at the Venezuela Embassy here, the Interalumina Company of Venezuela is interested in purchasing the bauxite for the country's aluminum industry complex on the Orinoco River.

The first shipment of 100,000 tonnes is expected in Caracas before yearend, the embassy spokesman said. A Norwegian bulkhandling shipping company is to look after the freight.

Venezuela is interested in the deal with Guyana because of the high quality of Guyanese bauxite.

Caracas has also discussed possible bauxite sales with Suriname and Guinea for the new inter-alumina plant, due to open in March next year, the sources said.

Due to the present soft international market for bauxite, Guyana has a large stockpile of the ore. The local industry has also had to cut back production sharply in recent months because of the drop in demand. Bauxite is one of Guyana's three main foreign exchange earners.

Meanwhile in Caracas tonight, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco said his government's decision to purchase bauxite from Guyana had refuted claims by Guyana's President Forbes Burnham that Caracas was committing economic aggression against its neighbours.

Guyana and Venezuela are currently locked in a territorial dispute over the mineral-rich Essequibo region which is claimed by Caracas.

"If Venezuela is buying bauxite from Guyana, this is the clearest refutation of (President Forbes) Burnham's claims that Venezuela is committing acts of economic aggression against him," Mr Zambrano said.

Mr Zambrano said that the bauxite did not come from the Essequibo region of Guyana which Venezuela claims. Venezuela had argued against development of the area while it was in dispute.

Mr Zambrano added that the bauxite negotiations began well before the Geneva agreement took effect with the expiry of a 12-year moratorium on talks last June. Under the 1966 accord, both sides are bound to a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

During the Caribbean heads of government (Caricom) meeting in Jamaica last week, Mr Burnham said the bauxite contract was purely a commerical matter outside the Essequibo issue.

CHILE

MIR LEADER DIES IN CLASH WITH CNI AGENTS

PY282331 Paris AFP in Spanish 2224 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Santiago, 28 Nov (AFP) -- A leader of the Chilean Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, died today in a clash with agents of the National Intelligence Center, CNI, the security organization of the Chilean Government.

The semiofficial news agency ORBE identified the casualty as Dagoberto Cortes Guajardo, 36, and explained that the agents intercepted him after he was involved in a traffic accident in Barrio Sur, a neighborhood in Santiago.

The report also indicated that Dr Elisabeth Rendic Olate, who was riding with Cortes Guajardo, was arrested unhurt. According to CNI reports, Cortes was the leader of a large military unit of the MIR, which is advocating armed struggle against President Augusto Pinochet's regime.

ECUADOR

PLO CONDEMNS ATTACK ON ISRAELI EMBASSY

PA291426 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] The Palestine Liberation Organization, PLO, described the dynamite attack on the Israeli Embassy in Quito, Ecuador, as an act of provocation and noted that the action was designed to try to undermine the growing Latin American solidarity with the Palestinian cause.

An official note issued by the PLO representative in Peru recalled that the Palestinian organization had already warned that the Israeli secret service was planning to extend its terrorist operations to this continent.

Many people have been arrested in Quito as a result of the bomb explosion at the Israeli diplomatic mission which killed two Ecuadorean policemen.

PERU

4 TERRORISTS, 1 PEASANT DIE IN SHOOTOUT

PY300119 Paris AFP in Spanish 0015 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Lima, 29 Nov (AFP) -- Three members of a terrorist commando and a peasant died last Sunday in Huamachuco, 650 kilometers north of Lima, during a shootout, it was reported here this afternoon.

The terrorists, led by a woman, attempted to capture a community farm called Tahuantisuyo but were repelled by a police detachment supported by farmers.

It was reported that three terrorists and a peasant died during the shootout and that 17 terrorists were captured and taken to Trujillo, the capital of the department.

No acts of violence have taken place for several months in that area of the Andean northern spur.